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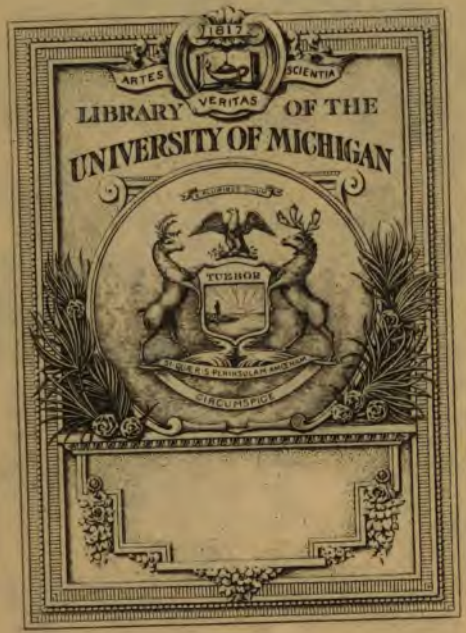
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THE UNITED STATES AT WAR

ORGANIZATIONS AND LITERATURE

I

JUNE, 1917

COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

HERMAN H. B. MEYER

CHIEF BIBLIOGRAPHER

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PREFATORY NOTE.

This publication is an attempt to furnish condensed information concerning the war activities of the United States. It gives briefly the organization and activities of the various bodies, governmental and other, which the war has called into existence and points the way to fuller information where it is desired. In the Introduction is given an outline of the organization of the Federal Government. A Chronological summary of the events leading up to the entrance of the United States into the war, followed by a similar Chronology of the activities of the United States in the war up to June 1, 1917, is then given, and, lastly, a summary of the miscellaneous associations which have perfected some sort of an organization.

The body of the work consists of an alphabetical arrangement of organizations and subjects. Under the names of organizations the headquarters address, origin, membership, organization, functions, publications, and references to descriptive literature are given where possible. Under the subjects the work of the various organizations is mentioned and reference is made to some of the literature. No attempt has been made at bibliographical fullness. The references given are selected from such literature as has been found useful in the Library of Congress, with particular note of Government publications.

The material here brought together has been assembled during a period of transition. As the President expressed it, democracy is on trial, and democracy responded to the first call by proffering its services, as another high official has said, through a perfect welter of organizations. The first task is to give all these organizations a place in the great machine which is to carry on the war. This is being done rapidly through the Council of National Defense. Whatever statements are made concerning organizations and activities during this period of coordination and rearrangement are subject to instantaneous change. Almost necessarily, therefore, have misstatements and errors crept in, but no pains have been spared to make the statements accurate up to June 1, the time of going to press.

350066

For information concerning subsequent developments, see especially the Official Bulletin, published daily by the Committee on Public Information, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Sent free to libraries.

Other sources of information are "Information" and "Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin."

The bulk of the work has been done by assistants in the Division of Bibliography. Special acknowledgments are due to Dr. H. J. Harris, Mr. William A. Slade, and Miss A. C. Laws, of the Library of Congress staff, and to Mr. Richard H. Johnston, librarian of the Bureau of Railway Economics; to Miss C. R. Barnett, librarian of the Department of Agriculture; Miss A. G. Cross, librarian of the Department of Commerce; and particularly to Mr. E. L. Crawford, of the Council of National Defense, for his patience in answering innumerable questions.

H. H. B. MEYER,
Chief Bibliographer.

HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 1, 1917.*

INTRODUCTION.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAR ORGANIZATION.

The war organization of the United States Government given below has been reduced to its lowest terms. The war organization is necessarily based on the ordinary peace organization, with the notable addition of the Council of National Defense and its Advisory Commission, through which the President has secured the services of experts in business organization and scientific and technical knowledge.

It would be easy to mention additional auxiliary organizations aiding the Government, but to do so would be misleading. Take, for example, the work of women. There are thousands of organizations, but they are being rapidly coordinated, and the work is being divided among them through the Committee on woman's defense work of the Council of National Defense. It is the same with other spheres of activity. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America is acting as the Cooperative committee on purchase of Army supplies of the Council of National Defense. In finance the member banks of the Federal Reserve System all over the country are receiving subscriptions for the liberty bonds and forwarding them to Washington through the 12 Federal reserve district banks.

NOTE.—For details of the organization and functions of the regular departments of the Government see the Congressional Directory. For information concerning the newly formed bureaus and organizations see the paragraphs corresponding to numbers within the parentheses.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The President:

Council of National Defense. (85)

Advisory commission. (85)

Committee on Public Information. (112)

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

State Department:
- Division of Foreign Information. (64)
- Neutrality Board (ceased to exist May 4, 1917). (102)

FINANCE.

Treasury Department:
- Bureau of War-Risk Insurance. (154)
- Division of Loans and Currency.
- Federal Farm Loan Bureau. (50)
- Office of Treasurer of the United States.

Federal Reserve Board. (51)

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

War Department:
- Three new medical divisions coordinated under one head have been created in the Office of the Surgeon General—
  - Division of Sanitary Inspection.
  - Division of Hospital Construction.
  - Division of Medical Military Instruction.
- Medical Training Camps—
  - Fort Riley, Kans.
  - Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
  - Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
- Cantonment construction under Col. I. W. Little, assisted by volunteer technical experts.
- Federal commission on training camp activities. (139)
- Joint Army and Navy board on aircraft.
- Board to investigate the Government manufacture of arms, etc. (69)

Navy Department:
- Naval Consulting Board. (100)
- Commission on Navy Yard and Naval Stations.
- National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

RELIEF.

Governmental:
- American National Red Cross. (123)
- Red Cross War Council. (124)

Auxiliary:
- American Red Star Animal Relief. (10)
- War Relief Commission. (153)

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Post Office. (107)

COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION.

Commerce Department.
Federal Trade Commission.
Interstate Commerce Commission.
United States Shipping Board. (130)
Emergency Fleet Corporation. (42)
Board of survey for interned German vessels in New York Harbor.
Auxiliary:
Special Committee on National Defense of the American Railway Association. (116)

INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Interior Department:
Section of geology of iron and steel alloy metals (under Geological Survey).
Agriculture Department: (4)
Special war bureaus—
Two new assistant secretaries appointed—
Dr. B. T. Galloway to act as representative of the department in matters connected with the Council of National Defense.
Dr. R. A. Pearson to keep in touch with State boards of food production and conservation.
Committee on seed stock.
Bureau of Animal Industry—
Has two new divisions:
Tuberculosis eradication division.
Tick eradication division.
Joint Labor Committee of the Departments of Agriculture and Labor. (47)
Labor Department:
Joint Labor Committee of the Departments of Agriculture and Labor. (47)
United States Employment Service to enroll and place workers.
Special agent in charge of mobilizing ship workers.
Justice Department.

1. CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS LEADING UP TO ENTRY OF THE UNITED STATES INTO THE WAR WITH GERMANY.

1914.

August 4. Proclamation by the President of the United States of neutrality of the United States.

November 13. Proclamation by the President of the United States of neutrality of the Panama Canal Zone.

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January 20. American neutrality explained and defended by Secretary of State Bryan.

January 28. American merchantman *William P. Frye* sunk by German cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich.*

February 4. Germany's proclamation of "war zone" around the British Isles after February 18.

February 10. United States note holding German Government to a "strict accountability" if any merchant vessel of the United States is destroyed or any American citizens lose their lives.

February 16. Germany's reply stating "war-zone" act is an act of self-defense against illegal methods employed by Great Britain in preventing commerce between Germany and neutral countries; disclaims all responsibility for such accidents and their consequences.

February 20. United States sends identic note to Great Britain and Germany suggesting an agreement between these two powers respecting the conduct of naval warfare.

February 28. Germany's reply to identic note.

March 28. British steamship *Falaba* attacked by submarine and sunk; 111 lives lost; 1 American.

April 8. Steamer *Harpalyce,* in service of American commission for aid of Belgium, torpedoed; 15 lives lost.

April 22. German Embassy publishes a warning against embarkation on vessels belonging to Great Britain.

April 28. American vessel *Cushing* attacked by German aeroplane.

May 1. American steamship *Gulflight* sunk by German submarine; two Americans lost.

May 7. Cunard Line steamship *Lusitania* sunk by German submarine; 1,198 lives lost, 124 being Americans.

May 9. Germany's note in regard to treatment of neutral vessels in war zone.

May 10. Message of sympathy from Germany on loss of American lives by sinking of *Lusitania.*

May 13. American note protesting against submarine policy culminating in the sinking of the *Lusitania;* expects Germany to disavow such acts and declares United States will not be expected to "omit any word or any act" necessary to maintain the rights of its citizens.

May 25. American steamship *Nebraskan* attacked by submarine.

May 28. Germany's answer to note of May 13 on the subject of the impairment of American interests by German submarine war.

June 1. Supplementary note from Germany in regard to the *Gulflight* and *Cushing.*

June 8. Resignation of William J. Bryan, Secretary of State.

June 9. United States sends second note on *Lusitania* case.

July 8. Germany sends reply to note of June 9, and pledges safety to United States vessels in war zone under specified conditions.

July 9. English passenger steamer *Orduna* attacked without warning by a German submarine; not hit.

July 15. Germany sends memorandum acknowledging submarine attack on *Nebraskan,* and expresses regret.

July 21. Third American note on *Lusitania* case declares Germany's communication of July 8 "very unsatisfactory."

July 25. American steamship *Leelanaw* sunk by submarine; carrying contraband; no lives lost.

August 19. White Star liner *Arabic* sunk by submarine; 16 victims, 2 Americans.

August 24. German ambassador sends note in regard to *Arabic.* Loss of American lives contrary to intention of the German Government and is deeply regretted.

September 1. Letter from Ambassador von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing giving assurance that German submarines will sink no more liners without warning.

September 4. Allan liner *Hesperian* sunk by German submarine; 26 lives lost, 1 American.

September 7. German Government sends report on the sinking of the *Arabic.*

September 14. United States sends summary of evidence in regard to *Arabic*.

October 5. German Government regrets and disavows sinking of *Arabic* and is prepared to pay indemnities; orders issued to German submarine commanders are so stringent that a similar incident is out of the question.

October 20. German note on the evidence in the *Arabic* case.

December 4. United States Government demands recall of Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, naval attaché, and Capt. Franz von Papen, military attaché, of the German Embassy, for "improper activities in naval and military matters."

December 10. United States Government renews demands of recalls and urges immediate action.

December 10. German ambassador informs Secretary of State that the Emperor has been pleased to recall Boy-Ed and Von Papen.

December 30. British passenger steamer *Persia* sunk in Mediterranean, presumably by submarine.

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January 7. German Embassy issues a memorandum stating submarines in Mediterranean have received orders to conform to general principles of international law.

January 18. United States Government addresses informal and confidential notes to diplomatic representatives of allies setting forth a declaration of principles regarding submarine attacks and asking whether the Governments would subscribe to such an agreement.

February 10. Germany sends memorandum to neutral powers that armed merchant vessels will be treated as warships and will be sunk without warning. Asks neutral powers to warn their citizens not to intrust their lives or property on such vessels.

February 15. Secretary Lansing makes statement that by international law commercial vessels have right to carry arms in self-defense.

February 16. Germany sends note acknowledging her liability in the *Lusitania* affair.

February 24. President Wilson replies to letter (February 24) of Mr. Stone, chairman of Committee on Foreign Relations, Senate, in which he refuses to advise American citizens not to travel on armed merchant ships because this would renounce the inalienable rights of American citizens.

March 8. German ambassador communicates memorandum regarding U-boat question, stating it is a new weapon not yet regulated by international law.

March 23. Diplomatic response of allies declining to accept proposals contained in Secretary Lansing's note of January 18.

March 24. French steamer *Sussex* is torpedoed without warning; about 80 passengers, including American citizens, are killed or wounded.

March 25. Department of State issues memorandum prepared by direction of President in regard to status of armed merchant vessels in neutral ports and on the high seas.

March 27, 28, 29. United States Government instructs American ambassador in Berlin to inquire into sinking of *Sussex* and other vessels.

April 10. German Government replies to United States notes of March 27, 28, 29, on the sinking of *Sussex* and other vessels.

April 18. United States delivers what is considered an ultimatum, that unless Germany abandons present methods of submarine warfare United States will sever diplomatic relations.

May 4. Reply of Germany acknowledges sinking of the *Sussex* and in the main meets demands of United States, announcing new orders issued to its naval forces, but continues it would expect the United States to demand and insist that Great Britain observe the rules of international law.

May 8. United States Government accepts German position as outlined in note of May 4, but makes it clear that the fulfillment of these conditions can not depend upon the negotiations between the United States and any other belligerent Government.

October 8. German submarine appears off American coast and sinks British passenger steamer *Stephano*.

October 28. British steamer *Marina* sunk without warning, six Americans lost.

November 6. British liner *Arabia* torpedoed and sunk without warning in Mediterranean.

December 12. Germany and her allies offer to enter into peace negotiations.

December 14. British horse transport ship *Russian* sunk in Mediterranean by submarine, 17 Americans lost.

December 16. President Wilson transmits German peace note of December 12 to entente powers.

December 18. President Wilson's peace note sent to belligerent powers.

December 26. Germany replies to President Wilson's peace note.

December 30. Reply of the entente allies to the central powers' note of December 12.

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January 10. Entente powers reply to President Wilson's note of December 18.

January 22. President Wilson addresses the Senate, giving his ideas of steps necessary for world peace. "Peace without victory."

January 31. Germany's note announcing her intention of ruthless use of submarine, outlining barred zones and prescribing conditions for American vessels.

February 3. President Wilson addresses joint session of Congress on the German submarine order and announces the breaking of diplomatic relations with Germany.

February 3. Dismissal of German ambassador.

February 3. American steamship *Housatonic* torpedoed and sunk by submarine after warning.

February 4. President Wilson notifying neutrals of break with Germany; hopes they "can find it possible to take similar action."

February 7. Senate indorses President Wilson's position in severing diplomatic relations.

February 10. American Ambassador James W. Gerard leaves Germany.

February 13. American schooner *Lyman M. Law* torpedoed in the Mediterranean, presumably by Austrian submarine.

February 14. German Ambassador von Bernstorff sails from New York.

February 24. Cunard liner *Laconia* torpedoed and sunk without warning; 12 persons, including 2 American women, lose their lives.

February 26. President Wilson addresses joint session of Congress, recommending "armed neutrality."

February 28. Associated Press makes public a proposed alliance between Germany and Mexico in the event of war between United States and Germany.

March 1. Resolution introduced in the Senate relating to the authenticity of the "Zimmermann" letter.

March 2. Authenticity of the note signed "Zimmermann" attested by President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing.

March 9. Proclamation by the President of the United States, calling an extra session of Congress on April 16, 1917.

March 12. United States gives formal notice that it has decided to place an armed guard on all American merchant vessels sailing through barred zone. American steamship *Algonquin* sunk without warning by German submarine.

March 16. American steamship *Vigilancia* sunk without warning by German submarine; five Americans lost.

March 17. American tanker *Illinois* sunk by German submarine. American freighter *City of Memphis* sunk by German submarine; eight lives lost.

March 21. Proclamation by the President of the United States, calling an extra session of Congress on April 2, 1917. American steamship *Healdton* sunk in safety zone without warning; 21 persons lost, 7 being Americans.

March 24. United States orders withdrawal from Belgium of Minister Brand Whitlock and members of American Relief Commission.

March 26. United States refuses Germany's proposals to interpret and supplement the Prussian treaty of 1799.

April 1. American steamer *Aztec* (armed) sunk without warning.

April 2. President Wilson addresses joint session of Congress on the existence of a state of war.

April 3. Executive order (No. 2571) constituting the Public Health Service a part of the military forces of the United States.

April 5. Executive order (No. 2584) of the President of the United States establishing defensive sea areas and regulations for carrying this order into effect.

April 5. American steamer *Missourian* (unarmed) torpedoed and sunk without warning.

April 6. Resolution of Sixty-fifth Congress, first session, declaring that a state of war exists passed and signed by the President.

April 6. Proclamation by the President of the United States, declaring war and defining the status of alien enemies.

2. CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS OF THE WAR.

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April 6. Proclamation by the President of the United States declaring war and defining the status of alien enemies. Proclamation by the President of the United States relating to agencies in the United States of German insurance companies. Executive order (No. 2585) of the President of the United States taking over radio stations needed for naval communications and closing all other stations. Seizure of all German ships interned in American ports.

April 7. Executive order (No. 2587) directing that the Coast Guard operate as a part of the Navy.

April 9. Austria severs diplomatic relations with the United States.

April 10–11. Conference of the agricultural representatives of 32 States met with the Secretary of Agriculture in St. Louis.

April 11. American steamer *Seward* torpedoed and sunk without warning in Mediterranean by German submarine.

April 13. Executive order (No. 2594) creating a Committee on Public Information.

April 14. Executive order (No. 2597) establishing additional defensive sea areas.

April 15. President Wilson addresses an appeal to the American people calling upon all to do their part in the war, and pointing out the part each can take.

April 16. Proclamation by the President of the United States relating to treason and misprision of treason.

April 17. Congress passed general deficiency bill, which contained an emergency fund of $100,000,000 to be used at the discretion of the President for war purposes.

April 19. Gunners on American Line's steamship *Mongolia* fired on German submarine and probably destroyed it.

April 21. British commission to international war conference, headed by Arthur J. Balfour, British foreign secretary, reaches America. Last call for aliens to surrender arms.

April 22. British commission arrives in Washington.

April 24. Congress authorizes an issue of bonds ($7,000,000,000) to meet expenditures for the national security and defense.

April 25. French commission to international war conference, headed by Viviani and Joffre, arrives in Washington. Loan of $200,000,000 made to Great Britain.

April 28. Congress votes for conscription. Executive order (No. 2604) relating to censorship of submarine cables, telegraph, and telephone lines.

April 29. British and French commissions pay tribute at the tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon.

April 30. American oil-carrying steamship *Vacuum* torpedoed and sunk, 31 Americans lost.

May 2. Conference of governors and representatives of State councils of national defense met in Washington. Loan of $100,000,000 made to Italy.

May 3. Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani leave Washington for a tour in the Middle West.

May 4. Count Tarnowski, Austrian ambassador, leaves the United States.

May 5. Conference of presidents and representatives of colleges and universities held in Washington, D. C.

May 8. Loan of $100,000,000 made to France.

May 9. Belgium and France get joint loan of $75,000,000 to buy food.

May 9. Railroad commission to Russian Government left Washington. United States buys interned Austrian vessels for $6,778,006.

May 10. First issue of the Official Bulletin, published daily by Committee on Public Information. Red Cross war council created by the President of the United States.

May 11. Allies adopt a united buying scheme in the United States, in charge of a commission under governmental supervision. General munitions board of Council of National Defense appointed.

May 12. Members of special diplomatic mission of the United States to Russia announced by Department of State. Red Cross Building dedicated.

May 14. American mission to Russia receives final instructions from the President. Campaign to sell liberty-loan bonds is begun by Treasury Department. Minister Enrico Arlotta, member of Italian war commission, arrives in Washington. Great Britain receives $25,000,000 installment on loan, making $75,000,000 of $100,000,000 agreed to be loaned to Great Britain for purchases during May. Secretary of Treasury invites subscriptions for $2,000,000,000 of the bond issue authorized by Congress April 24.

May 15. President Wilson's address to labor leaders, called together by Samuel Gompers, chairman of the commission on labor, advisory commission, Council of National Defense, to meet English representatives of labor and welfare work. French war commission leaves United States for France.

May 16. American destroyers reach British waters. United States Government extends credit of $100,000,000 to Russia. Woman's liberty-loan committee organized. Secretary McAdoo leaves Washington for tour of the West in interest of the liberty loan.

May 17. Secretary of War announces first draft call for troops will not be made until about September 1. Army bill passed by Congress, authorizing increase of Regular Army to maximum war strength, drafting into Federal service the National Guard units, conscription of 500,000 men between ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, four divisions of volunteer infantry (Roosevelt amendment).

May 18. President signs the selective-draft bill; declines to give Roosevelt his division to France. Proclamation of the President of the United States, fixing June 5 as the day for Army registration. The President has directed an expeditionary force, under command of Gen. John J. Pershing, to proceed to France at as early a date as practicable. Treasury Department announces issue of $200,000,000 more certificates of indebtedness.

May 19. Announced that the President would appoint Herbert O. Hoover food administrator for the duration of the war. Regiment of marines to be sent to France.

May 20. Two American nurses killed, one injured, by defective shell on American steamship *Mongolia*, bound for France. Pension Bureau designates the present war as "The War of 1917."

May 21. Italian war commission, headed by Prince Ferdinando di Savoja, of Udine, lands in the United States.

May 22. President signs naval bill, increasing personnel to 150,000 men and the Marine Corps to 30,000.

May 23. Italy's war commission arrives in Washington. House passes the $1,800,000,000 war-revenue measure. Secretary Lansing refuses issue of passports to Socialists to attend the Stockholm conference, the official view being that the conference is a German plot.

May 23. Proclamation by the President of the United States declaring the rules and regulations, management, and protection of Panama Canal and maintenance of its neutrality.

May 24. Treasury announces $200,000,000 3½ per cent certificates of indebtedness have been oversubscribed 50 per cent.

May 26. Proclamation by President of the United States proclaiming the week of June 25 as Red Cross week, and calls for subscriptions. Great Britain obtains another loan of $75,000,000. Proclamation by the President of the United States warning against evasion of registration, published June 1. State Department in again refusing to issue passports for Socialists to attend the Stockholm conference made it known that one of the peace terms of this country is going to be the restoration of Belgium.

May 27. Attorney General Gregory announces that persons who interfere with the registration June 5 are to be prosecuted to the limit of the law. Committee on public information issues censorship rules. Secretary McAdoo returns from western tour. He denies that Liberty Loan has been oversubscribed, and warns against too much optimism. Prince of Udine and others of the Italian mission visit Mount Vernon, where the prince lays a Roman hero's wreath on the tomb.

May 28. War Department officials hurry plans for the draft; Gen. Crowder indicates that jury wheels will be used to select the 500,000 men for the Army.

May 29. Secretary Daniels issues report declaring that the killing of the nurses on the *Mongolia* was an unavoidable accident. Department of Justice informed of suspicion that German agents are behind Nation-wide registration disorders, issues instructions to United States officials to crush such activities. Secretary Daniels gives out Admiral Sims's letter saying Berlin papers printed stories of United States destroyers going to England four days before they arrived.

May 30. President Wilson in Memorial Day address at Arlington says that the soldiers of the Civil War created the instrument for liberty which is to-day being used to crush German autocracy. French scientific mission arrives in Washington.

May 31. Department of Justice makes numerous arrests on charges of treason in antidraft activity. Three American sailing vessels, *Frances M.*, *Barbara*, and *Dirigo*, sunk by German submarines; one life lost.

3. AUXILIARY AND VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS.

The following presentation does not profess to be complete or accurate, but represents the best information available to June 1, 1917.

Aero Science Club of America, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

Ambulance Chirurgical Mobile No. 1. Director, Mrs. Borden-Turner, Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York City.

American Academy of Political and Social Science, Thirty-sixth and Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. (7)

American Ambulance Field Service in France, 14 Wall Street, New York City. William R. Hereford, treasurer.

American Ambulance Hospital Fund. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York City.

American Ambulance Millinery Branch, Samuel Zucker, chairman, 15 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City.

American Armenian Relief Fund, Brown Bros., 59 Wall Street, New York City.

American Artists' Committee of 100 relief fund for the families of French soldier-artists. William B. Faxson, treasurer, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City.

American Association for Labor Legislation, 131 East Twenty-third Street, New York City. (78)

American Boys' Naval and Marine Scouts, 51 Chambers Street New York City.

American - British - French - Belgian Permanent Blind - Relief War Fund for Soldiers and Sailors, Frank A. Vanderlip, honorary treasurer, 590 Fifth Avenue. New York City.

American Commission for Relief of Babies in Belgium, 542 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, Charles R. Crane, treasurer, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, treasurer, Biltmore Hotel, New York City.

American Committee of British Red Cross, C. S. Le Poer Trench, chairman; Edwin S. Marston, treasurer, 27 William Street, New York City.

American Committee on War Finance, Amos Pinchot, chairman, 60 Broadway, New York City.

American Defense Rifle Club, 133 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City.

American Economic Association, Allyn A. Young, secretary, Ithaca, N. Y. (8)

American Food Conservation League, Mrs. Mary H. Gregory, New Rochelle, N. Y.

American Fund for French Wounded, 122 Madison Avenue, New York City.

American Girls' Aid for the Collection of Clothing for Victims of the European War in France, Miss Gladys Hollingsworth, chairman; A. Seaton Post, jr., treasurer, 293 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

American Hostels for Refugees in Paris, Mrs. Edith Wharton, 21 Quai de Bourbon, Paris; 21 East Eleventh Street, New York City.

American Huguenot Committee, Rev. Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, treasurer, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City. [Aiding the Huguenot churches in France.]

American Institute of Architects has listed and cross indexed all the architects of the United States who wish to make their services available to the United States, and this information is on file in its office, The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

American Jewish Relief Committee for Sufferers from the War, 20 Exchange Place, New York City.

American McAll Association, Mrs. A. R. Perkins, treasurer, 1710 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American National Committee for the Encouragement of the Democratic Government of Russia, Charles R. Flint, Equitable Building, New York City.

American Peace Society, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

American Pediatric Society, Howard C. Carpenter, secretary, 1805 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Reports to Council of National Defense what it can do to care for children during war time.

American Polish Relief Commission, Miss Ada Sterling, secretary, 14 East Forty-sixth Street, New York City.

American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans, 120 Broadway, New York City. (11)

American Students' Committee of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Henry R. Sedgwick, treasurer, 107 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York City.

American Women's League for Self-Defense, 33 West Forty-second Street, New York City.

Architectural League of New York, Agricultural Corps.

Association for International Conciliation, American branch, 407 West One hundred and seventeenth Street, New York City.

Barnard Committee of Undergraduate Preparedness, Katherine Harrower, chairman.

Belgian Children's Fund, Literary Digest, New York City.

Belgian Relief Fund, 431 West Forty-seventh Street, New York City.

Belgian Soldiers' Tobacco Fund, Flatiron Building, New York City.

Le Bien-être du Blessé, care John Munroe & Co., 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City. (13)

British-American War Relief Fund, Henry J. Whitehouse, treasurer, 5 East Fifty-ninth Street, New York City.

British Red Cross Society, Edwin S. Marston, treasurer, 12 Bridge Street, New York City.

British War Relief Association (Inc.), 542 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Canadian Club of New York. [For the purchase of supplies for the Red Cross organization of Canada.]

Cardinal Mercier Fund, care J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York City.

Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, 63 Park Row, New York City.

Le Cercle Rochambeau, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City.

Charpentier Fund for the Fraternal League of the Children of France, Mrs. A. D. Thomas, treasurer, 27 Ivanhoe Terrace, East Orange, N. J.

Children of America's Army of Relief, 142 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass. (21)

Children of Flanders Rescue Committee, 21 Quai de Bourbon, Paris; 21 East Eleventh Street, New York City, Mrs. Edith Wharton.

Civilian Committee, Naval Training Cruise, 52 William Street, New York City.

Civilian Relief Committee of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross.

College Men's Training Corps, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City.

Columbia University Committee for Women's War Work.

Columbia University, Division of Intelligence and Publicity. (26)

Columbia War Hospital, to be erected by popular subscription upon the old Columbia Oval, New York City.

Comforts Committee of the Navy League, 509 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Commission for Relief in Belgium, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Commission for Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany. James A. Blair, jr., 360 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Committee for Men Blinded in Battle, 17 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York City.

Committee of Mercy, August Belmont, treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Committee of Sixty to Conserve the Grain Supply in War Time by Diverting it from the Manufacture of Intoxicants, Irving Fisher, of Yale, president. (111)

Committee of the American Ambulance in Russia, Hamilton Fish jr., chairman; William H. Hamilton, treasurer, 11 Broadway, New York City.

Committee on Amelioration of Hardship of Families of Physicians Called Into National Service, J. Bentley Squier, treasurer.

Committee on Food Gardens in the Greater City, a clearing house for food organization.

Committees of Safety. See National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies.

Dardanelles War Relief Fund, A. H. Benjamin, chairman, 435 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Dollar Christmas Fund for Destitute Belgian Children, Henry Clews, treasurer, 66 Broadway, New York City.

Duryea War Relief (Secours Duryea), 259 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Emergency Service Committee of the Women's University Club, New York City.

Farm-Boy Cavaliers, University Farm, University of Minnesota.

Farm Cadet Bureau, organized under Military Training Commission, State of New York, Arthur Payne, executive secretary, 68 William Street, New York City.

Farnese Relief Fund, George C. Lee, 44 State Street, Boston.

The Fatherless Children of France Branch, 665 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City. (49)

Franco-American Committee for Protection of Children of the Frontier, Frederic R. Coudert, treasurer, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

Franco-Serbian Field Hospital of America, Henry B. Britton, treasurer, 17 West Thirtieth Street, New York City.

French and Belgian Artists Fund, 15 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York City.

French Flotilla Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

French Heroes' Fund, James A. Blair, jr., treasurer, 360 Madison Avenue, New York City.

French Tubercular War Victims' Fund, Charles H. Sabin, treasurer, 360 Madison Avenue, New York City.

"Friends of the German Republic" Association, J. Koettgen, organizing secretary, New York City.

Fund for the American Ambulance Hospital of Paris, care J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York City.

General Italian Relief Committee, Long Acre Building, West Forty-second Street, New York City.

Girls' National Honor Guard, 34 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York City.

High-School Volunteer Camps, Culver, Ind.

High-School Volunteers of United States, Everybody's Magazine, New York City.

Home Club War Relief Work, Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, chairman, Home Club, Washington, D. C.

Home Defense Corps, New York State.

Home defense leagues. See National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies.

Hospital Supply and Clothing Committee. Auxiliary of Polish victims' relief fund, 33 West Forty-second Street, New York City.

Housewives' Army for National Defense, Mrs. Julian Heath, head of the Housewives' League, major general.

Irish Relief Fund Committee, Thomas H. Kelly, treasurer, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

Jewish League of American Patriots. Warheit Building, 163 East Broadway, New York City. (72)

Jewish People's Relief Committee of America. Congressman Meyer London, chairman; Shepard Goldberg, treasurer. (72)

Junior Naval Reserves, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City.

Lafayette Fund. Francis Roche, treasurer, The Vanderbilt Hotel, New York City. Devoted to the immediate relief of the French soldiers in the trenches.

Lawrence Home, Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y. For convalescents of the United States Navy.

League for World Peace. International headquarters, Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

League of Catholic Women for Civic Social Reform, 154 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York City.

Lithuanian-American Relief Committee, 37 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York City.

Lithuanian Central War Relief Committee. Flatiron Building, New York City.

Long Island Food Reserve Battalion Instruction Train. Canning kitchens and canning clubs organized.

Marine Scouts, 51 Chambers Street, New York City.

Mayor Mitchel's Food Garden Committee, New York City.

Merchants' Association of New York, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, New York City. Has undertaken to mobilize the country banks of New York State to assist the farmers to raise larger crops this year.

Military Engineering Committee of New York, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. J. S. Langthorn, secretary; Joseph Struthers, office manager. (85)

Military Training Camps Association, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City.

Militia of Mercy, 4 West Forty-ninth Street, New York City. To care for families of naval militia and naval recruits.

Montenegrin Relief Association of America, James Stewart Cushman, treasurer, 105 West Forty-ninth Street, New York City.

National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission.

National Allied Relief Committee, James A. Blair, jr., treasurer, 360 Madison Avenue, New York City.

National American Woman Suffrage Association, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City. Organizing clubs to train women in agricultural work, to provide employment, and teach loyalty to immigrants.

National Board for Historical Service, 133 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. (96)

National Board of Underwriters, 76 William Street, New York City. Placed at the disposal of the Government the services of a veritable army of investigators and a fund of classified information concerning the Nation's resources and industrial capabilities.

National Child Labor Committee, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City. Efforts to spare children from war's blight. (19)

National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Undertakes the organization and equipment of psychiatric units to be attached to Army and Navy base hospitals to care for soldiers whose minds have become affected from poison gas, shell fire, shock. or other war causes. Clifford W. Beers, secretary, 50 Union Square, New York City.

National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies, 929 Southern Building, Washington, D. C. To coordinate the efforts of 28 or more patriotic and defense organizations, such as Daughters of the American Revolution, National civic association, Army League, Navy League, etc. Information concerning home defense leagues, committees of safety, etc.

National Consumers' League, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

National Council of Women. Coordinating the work of societies, such as National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Congress of Mothers, etc.

National Electric Light Association, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

National Housewives' League, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City.

National League for Women's Service, 259 Madison Avenue, New York City. Registration of women for industrial service; to train girl students for farming and dairying.

National Rifle Association of America, 1502 H Street, Washington, D. C.

National School Camp, 1 Broadway, New York City.

National Security League, 31 Pine Street, New York City. Active campaign for home defense leagues in all parts of the country.

National Soldiers' Comfort Packet Committee, 66 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Provides and distributes comfort packets to soldiers on their departure for the allied trenches.

National Special Aid Society, 259 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

National War Relief Committee, 42 Broadway, New York City.

Naval Training Association of the United States, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France, 563 Park Avenue, New York City.

New York Surgical Dressings Committee, 19 East Forty-ninth Street, New York City.

Old Clothes War Relief Club (branch of the Secretariat Français des Villages Liberes), Miss Marie Louise Fontaine, 4 East Seventieth Street, New York City.

Organization Committee of the Motor Truck Club, 1790 Broadway, New York City.

Orphelinat des Armées, Miss L. A. Leland, chairman, J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York City.

Patriotic Agricultural Service Committee, New York City.

People's Relief Committee for Jewish War Sufferers, 171 East Broadway, New York City.

Persian War Relief Fund, Edward M. Bulkeley, treasurer, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

Pilgrims of Plenty. Free enlistment offices for persons who wish to spend their vacations doing farm work, at 1790 Broadway, Exchange Place, Whitehall, and the Pennsylvania Station, New York City.

Polish Hospital Supply and Clothing Committee, Miss Eleanor Blodgett, chairman, fifth floor, 681 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Polish Victims' Relief Committee, 33 West Forty-second Street, New York City.

Preparedness League of American Dentists, 576 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Red Cross European War Relief Fund, 130 East Twenty-second Street, New York City; National Red Cross headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Roumanian Relief Committee of America, Henry Clews, treasurer, 43 Cedar Street, New York City.

Russian-American Relief Association, Flatiron Building, New York City.

Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service, American branch, 20 Nassau Street, New York City.

Secours National Fund, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, New York City.

Serbian Hospitals Fund, Otto T. Bannard, treasurer, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Serbian Relief Committee of America, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Siberian Regiments' American Ambulance Society, Flatiron Building, New York City.

Sicilian Relief Fund, Mrs. Frederick Crowninshield, treasurer, Stockbridge, Mass.

Special Aid Society for American Preparedness, 601 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Stage Women's War Relief, Rachel Crothers, national chairman.

Surgical Dressing Committee, 1826 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.; 10 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York City.

Ukrainian War Relief Fund, Simon Yadlowsky, treasurer, 83 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

L'Union des Arts, 712 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Contributes to the assistance and protection of artists, painters, sculptors, and literary men who are victims of the war.

Union Nationale des Eglises Reformes Evangeliques de France, Emergency Relief Fund, Alfred R. Kimball, treasurer, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

United Irish League Branch of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, 624 Madison Avenue, New York City.

United States Boy Scouts, 7 Maiden Lane, New York City.

United States Branch of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, R. M. Stuart Wortley, treasurer, 25 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

United States Guild for Soldiers' Comforts (British), Mrs. Arnold Schramm, 150 West Ninety-fifth Street, New York City.

University Grants Committee of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund, 33 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

Vacation War Relief Committee, 122 Madison Avenue, New York City.

War Baby's Cradle, 42 Broadway, New York City. To provide a bed, food, and 10 days' nursing and care during the confinement of the poor, destitute French women.

War Children's Relief Fund. Miss Eva McDonald Valesh, chairman, 35 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

War Committee of the Lawyers' Club, New York City.

War Relief Clearing House for France and her Allies, Thomas W. Lamont, treasurer, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

War Relief Commission, 61 Broadway, New York City. (153)

War Relief Department of the Needlework Guild of America, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Watchmaking. Eugene Tanke to found a school of watch and clock repairing for the benefit of soldiers permanently crippled at the front.

Woman's Farming Class, Columbia University.

Woman's Federated Council of Employment for the District of Columbia, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, acting superintendent, 1826 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, Mrs. W. G. McAdoo, chairman, Washington, D. C.

Woman's Relief Corps, 1917 Colfax Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

Woman's Section of the Navy League, 1606 Twentieth Street, Washington, D. C.

Woman's Department, National Civic Federation, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Woodcraft League. Establishing potato clubs all over the country.

Young Men's Christian Association, National War Work Council, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York City.

4. Agriculture, Department of.

At a conference of agricultural representatives of 32 States with the Secretary of Agriculture held in St. Louis, April 10 and 11, 1917, the following program was adopted: An emergency appropriation of $25,000,000 to be made available immediately for the use of the Secretary of Agriculture to meet the extraordinary needs of agriculture; an urgent call to all farmers to increase production and to housewives to avoid all food waste; the mobilization of over 2,000,000 unemployed boys between the ages of 15 and 19 years for service on the farms and in the production of food supplies and munitions; the enlistment of men unfitted for military service as an officially recognized force for the production of necessities; a complete survey of the food supply; national systematic publicity of food prices; effective control of agencies for the manufacture and handling of foods and price fixing, if necessary.

The conference decided to deal with the whole subject under four divisions and appointed a committee of 15, and this committee appointed from its membership the following subcommittees to deal with each of the four problems:

1. Production and labor.—H. J. Waters, Eugene Davenport, J. A. Wade, Jewell Mayes, G. A. Stauffer, W. A. Taylor.

2. Economy.—J. M. Hamilton, H. K. Bryson, W. H. Jordan.

3. Distribution and prices.—Clarence Ousley, J. N. Hagan, Kenyon L. Butterfield, Charles J. Brand.

4. Organization.—W. O. Thompson, Charles S. Wilson, H. L. Russell, D. F. Houston.

See the American Food Journal, May, 1917, pages 245–247.

The Weekly News Letter, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, subscription price 50 cents per year, sent to libraries free on application, contains information on all important measures taken by the department in relation to con-

serving and increasing the food supply. The issue for May 2, 1917, for instance, contains the report of the Secretary of Agriculture made in response to a request of the Senate for a comprehensive plan for increasing the food supply of the United States.

Other activities of the Department of Agriculture are indicated under the heading Crops (36), Food (58), etc.

5. Agriculture, International Institute of.

Headquarters.—Rome, Italy.

Organization.—The International Institute of Agriculture was established under the International Treaty of June 7, 1905 (ratified by the United States July 7, 1906). *See* "Treaties, conventions, international acts, protocols, and agreements between the United States of America and other powers, 1796–1909," v. 2, p. 2140–2144.

Membership.—It is composed of delegates selected by the signatory governments, and its affairs are carried on through a general assembly and an executive committee. The officers are Marquis Raffacle Cappelli, president; M. Louis Dop, vice president; Prof. Giovanni Lorenzoni, general secretary.

Funds.—The institute is under the patronage of the King of Italy, who has endowed it with revenues amounting to about $60,000 annually. It receives, also, contributions from the adhering countries.

Functions.—The chief object of the organization is to furnish the various countries prompt and reliable estimates and statistics of agricultural production and distribution, general information regarding the progress of the industry and means for its improvement, and matters pertaining to the economic and sociological aspects of agriculture. The institute has made special efforts to secure the most accurate crop statistics in the belligerent countries.

Publications.—Among the various publications of the institute are the following:

International crop report and agricultural statistics. Monthly. 6 francs annual subscription.

International review of the science and practice of agriculture. Monthly. 18 francs annual subscription.

International review of agricultural economics. Monthly. Annual subscription, 18 francs.

International yearbook of agricultural statistics. 5 francs.

International yearbook of agricultural legislation. 10 francs.

Although no articles in the above publications deal specifically with the war, yet the information which they contain on

the practice of agriculture and the statistics which they give concerning the food supplies of the world are particularly valuable at this time.

References.—Information concerning the institute is to be found in the following: "The International Institute of Agriculture," Rome, 1915, published by the institute, 1 franc; "David Lubin's plan for peace and plenty," the Survey, January 16, 1915, volume 33: 413; "New Internationalism in Agriculture" by H. C. Price, Scientific American supplement, August 14, 1915, volume 80: 109; "The World's Department of Agriculture," Current Literature, June, 1912, volume 52: 659–660.

6. Aircraft Production Board.

A board of the Council of National Defense. Howard E. Coffin, chairman. (35)

7. American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Headquarters.—Southwest corner Thirty-sixth Street and Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia.

The Academy has devoted a number of its recent publications to matters relating to the war. It happened that volume 54 of the 1914 issues was on the "International relations of the United States," largely taken up with the Monroe doctrine, and the Mexican situation; it contained papers on "American citizens in foreign countries," "The policy of the United States in the Pacific," and "The elements of a constructive American foreign policy."

The issues for 1915 and 1916 included—

Volume 59. "The American industrial opportunity," including papers on "The resources," "Importance of research," "Government regulation of business," "Waterways," "Foreign trade."

Volume 60. "American interests as affected by the European war," including "American merchant marine," "Trade relations in Latin America as affected by the European war," "America's financial position as affected by the European war," "American neutrality and the European war."

Volume 61. "America's interests after the European war," including "America's industries as affected by the European war," "American industrial supremacy," "Industrial conservation through world peace," "An international court."

Volume 63. "National industries and the Federal Government," including papers on "The Federal Trade Commission,"

"The Federal Reserve Board," "The Interstate Commerce Commission," etc.

Volume 66. "Preparedness and America's international program," including "The basis of a durable peace," "The effect of a large military and naval establishment on our domestic institutions and policy."

Volume 68. "America's changing investment market," including "International investments before the European war," "Influence of the European war," "Capital needs of the near future," etc.

8. American Commission to Russia.

Membership.—On April 26, 1917, the State Department announced that Elihu Root had been appointed chairman of a special diplomatic mission to Russia and on May 11, 1917, the personnel of the Mission was given out: Chairman, Elihu Root; Charles R. Crane, John R. Mott, Cyrus McCormick, Samuel R. Bertron, James Duncan, Charles Edward Russell, Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, and Rear Admiral James H. Glennon.

Function.—The purpose of the Mission is to transmit to the Russian people the pleasure which Americans have in Russia's overthrow of autocracy, and to let it be known that the United States stands ready to help Russia in any way that will contribute to her permanent welfare.

References.—Articles dealing with the members of the Commission appear in the afternoon newspapers of May 11 and 14, 1917, and in the morning papers of May 15 and 16, 1917.

9. American Economic Association.

Secretary, Allyn A. Young, Ithaca, N. Y.

The association proposes to organize committees at a meeting of the executive committee to be held June 2, as follows:

A. Finance and currency.

B. Agriculture and food production.

C. Labor and labor legislation.

D. Conservation of natural resources.

E. Corporation finance and regulation.

F. Cost accounting on Government contracts.

G. Control of war prices and combinations and the distribution of products.

H. Distribution of income and wealth as affected by the war.

The association, in connection with the United States Civil Service Commission, expects to take a census of economic experts.

The Economic Review, the organ of the association, has been printing a number of papers on topics connected with the war. The March issue, for example, contains the papers and proceedings of the twenty-ninth annual meeting and includes "The situation of the United States . . . with special reference to the gold supply," by G. E. Roberts; "Loans and taxes in war finance," by O. M. W. Sprague; and "The redistribution of the labor now employed in producing war supplies," by H. H. Lund.

American National Red Cross.

See Red Cross, American National. (123)

10. American Red Star Animal Relief.

Headquarters.—287 State Street, Albany, N. Y.; E. Eveleth, corresponding secretary.

Organization and membership.—On May 22, 1916, the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, invited the American Humane Association to prepare and organize a relief service for animals used in the United States Army, which should do for them what the American Red Cross is prepared to do for the soldiers. On June 27, 1916, in accordance with that request, the American Red Star Animal Relief was organized. Dr. William O. Stillman, president of the National Humane Association, is the director general, with offices at 287 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

The organization is supported by private contributions of money and supplies. Branches are being established throughout the country by the local chapters of the American Humane Association, the local societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and by groups formed especially for this new work.

Function.—The Red Star has started a volunteer veterinary corps, in which it is recruiting veterinarians of approved veterinary colleges, and experienced blacksmiths and stable hands, for war service.

Publications.—The official reports of the work of the American Red Star Relief appear in the National Humane Review, Albany, N. Y. Four numbers of the Red Star News Bulletin have appeared as supplements to the National Humane Review. A bulletin of information and a circular are also available free.

Contributions should be made payable to Edgar McDonald, treasurer of the American Red Star Animal Relief, and mailed to William O. Stillman, director.

11. American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans.

Headquarters.—120 Broadway, New York City. William D. Guthrie, president; Snowden Fahnestock, secretary.

Function.—To raise funds to help the French war orphans and families of dead and incapacitated soldiers.

Publications.—The society has issued one display poster and a great many leaflets and circulars, among which are the "Objects of the society and plan of organization"; "Certificate of incorporation and by-laws"; "America's debt to France," by W. D. Guthrie; Ex-President Roosevelt's letter to the president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, indorsing the work of the society and a reprint of an article from the New York Sun, February 4, 1917, "Little-known facts of our alliance with France." Contributions should be made payable to the American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans or to Thomas Cochran, treasurer.

12. Bibliography of the War.

Of comprehensive schemes, mention should be made of the plan of the municipal library of Lyons, which began almost coincident with the outbreak of the war to collect material, with a view to a future catalogue. A similar enterprise has been started in England by Mr. Alex. J. Philip and has the support of the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations, 62 Charing Cross, London, W. C. This is planned on the most comprehensive lines to include not only books and pamphlets, but posters, handbills, circulars, letters, leaflets, and ephemeral literature of every kind. A catalogue on cards is planned, of which only seven sets are to be made, one set only being deposited in any country. See the article in The Field, Lond., February 17, 1917. Another comprehensive undertaking is being carried out by the Deutsche Buecherei, Leipzig.

National lists.—The more important national lists are the following, not all limited, however, to national publications:

British.—Great Britain, Stationery Office. List of publications issued by His Majesty's Stationery Office in connection with events arising from the state of war. London, H. M. Stationery Office, Harrison and Sons, printers, 1916. 70 pages. Continued by the Monthly and Quarterly List of Parliamentary publications.

French.—Cercle de la librairie, Paris. Catalogue. Publications sur la guerre 1914–15. Livres—estampes—albums illustrés—revues—journaux du front. Paris, Cercle de la librairie, 1916+

German.—Hinrichs, firm, booksellers, Leipzig. Die deutsche Kriegsliteratur von Kriegsbeginn . . . Teildruck aus den Registern zu Hinrichs' Halbjahrs-katalog der im deutschen

Buchhandel erschienenen Bücher, Zeitschriften, Landkarten, usw. Leipzig, J. C. Hinrichs, 1915+

Italian.—Hoepli, firm, booksellers, Milan. (1915. Ulrico Hoepli.) Opere pubblicate in Italia sulla guerra mondiale 1914+ con speciale riguardo agli interessi italiani. Milano [1915]+

Scandinavian.—Deichmanske bibliotek, Christiana. Literatur om verdenskrigen. Kristiania, O. F. Arnesens bok- & akcidenstrykkeri, 1916+

United States.—The best statement of the literature published in the United States will be found in the publications of the H. W. Wilson Co., "Cumulative book index" and "Readers' guide to periodical literature," 1914–date.

General lists have appeared in the New York Times Book Review, April 15, 1917, pages 152–154, covering the past six months. Sheip's "Handbook of the European war," published by the H. W. Wilson Co., White Plains, N. Y., is a collection of essays, extracts from books, speeches, etc., of which a second volume by Bingham has appeared. Miss Corinne Bacon's list appears in the first volume and has been reprinted as "Best books on the war; an annotated list." (25 cents.) The most extensive general list in English is that edited by F. W. T. Lange and W. T. Berry, "Books on the great war; an annotated bibliography of literature issued during the European conflict," published by Grafton & Co., London. Five parts have so far appeared. Mention should also be made of "List of publications bearing on the war," published by the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations mentioned above. Three of these, compiled by Mr. G. W. Prothero, have appeared, the third with the assistance of Mr. Alex. J. Philip.

Library reading lists (to mention only a few by way of example) have been issued by Bridgeport, Conn.; Cambridge, Mass.; Case Library, Cleveland, Ohio; Jacksonville, Fla.; Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.

A special bibliography has been issued by the Library of Congress on "Europe and international politics" dealing with the preliminaries leading up to the war and with various international question incident to the war.

Peace literature will be found in J. R. Mez, "Peace literature of the war," published by the American Association for International Conciliation, 1916.

Military literature will be found in the International Military Digest, a monthly review [with quarterly and annual cumulation] of the current literature of military science published by

the Cumulative Digest Corporation, 241 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York City, at $3.50 per year, with the annual cumulation, $5. This is more than a bibliography, as it digests the articles in over 80 periodicals, mostly military.

United States. General Staff. War College division. Monthly list of military information carded from books, periodicals, and other sources . . . Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Press of the Army Service Schools, 1915+

13. Boy Scouts of America.

National headquarters.—200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Establishment.—The Boy Scouts of America received a charter under the laws of the District of Columbia February 8, 1910. A Federal charter was granted by act of Congress June 15, 1916.

Organization and membership.—Local councils, of which there are now about 700, receive their charter from the parent organization. The national officers are: Honorary president, Woodrow Wilson; honorary vice president, William H. Taft; honorary vice president, Theodore Roosevelt; active president, Colin H. Livingstone; national scout commissioner, Daniel C. Beard. Any boy in the United States over 12 years of age is eligible for membership.

Purpose.—"To organize the boys of the United States into units and to systematically teach them patriotism, discipline, obedience, courage, self-reliance, self-control, gallantry, courtesy, thrift, usefulness, helpfulness, and cheerfulness."

War work.—Immediately upon the declaration of war the services of the Boy Scouts were offered to the Government: to the Navy to assist in watching the coast; to the Red Cross to secure members for that organization and to make bandages, etc.; to the Department of Agriculture to help increase the food supply. The slogan "Every scout to feed a soldier" has been adopted. The Boy Scouts have also undertaken to distribute 12,000,000 circulars directing attention to the Liberty Loan.

Publications.—For matter relating to the war service of the Boy Scouts see Boys' Life, the official publication of the organization, issued monthly from national headquarters, 10 cents a copy. The newspapers devote space to such matters also.

14. Boys' Working Reserve.

See United States Boys' Working Reserve. (142)

15. Budget, Great Britain.

Under the heading "The coming budget" The Statist, London, for March 31, 1917, pages 532–533, gives "Estimated

expenditures for 1917–18 and 1916–17," "Great Britain's revenue and expenditures," "Great Britain's war bill," "British debt." See also issues of April 5 and May 7, 1917. The Times, London, May 3, 1917, page 7, column 5, under the heading "The budget," outlines the new taxes and revenues and gives a statement of the revenue and expenditure for 1917–18 taken from a white paper just issued. The statement of Mr. Bonar Law, the chancellor of the exchequer, is given on page 8, columns 3–6, and page 10, columns 1–2. The budget debate is summarized in the issue for May 4, 1917, page 10, columns 1–4, and is published in full in Parliamentary Debates, May 2, 1917. The Statist, May 5, 1917, under the heading "The budget," gives a statement of the yearly expenditures 1913–1918 (estimated).

16. Business in the War.

The Nation's Business, published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, Riggs Building, Washington, D. C., at $2 per year, reflects the point of view of the business man. Recent numbers have contained articles on "Sugar," "Railroads," "Hotels," "Shipping," "Industrial efficiency," "Iron and steel," "Wool," and the "Monthly survey of the Nation's business."

Business in every conceivable aspect is covered by "Business digest, a current digest of business progress." It is published by the Cumulative Digest Corporation, 241 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York City, at $6 per year, or $10 per year with quarterly cumulation issues complete. This digests about 50 business, financial, and economic journals under an alphabetical arrangement of subjects.

17. Catholics and the War.

The Catholic archbishops of the United States have pledged the whole church organization to the service of the Government. See article including letter to the President in New York Times, April 20, 1917, page 5, columns 4–5.

18. Chemical Industries.

An article in The Annalist, January 22, 1917, page 146, by T. H. Norton, of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, with the title "Our chemical industries" shows the progress made toward independence of foreign products and utilization of waste.

See also Dyestuffs (39), Platinum (106), Potash (108).

19. Children in War.

The National Child Labor Committee, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City, is directing attention to the need for conservation and care of children. It has published the three following pamphlets:

Pamphlet 276. What shall we do for children in time of war?

Pamphlet 277. A war measure: Children in farm work and school gardens.

Pamphlet 278. Safeguarding childhood in peace and war, by Owen R. Lovejoy. (In press.)

Copies of these may be purchased from the committee at $2.50 per 100 for the first two and 5 cents for No. 278.

See also an article in the New Republic, May 5, 1917, page 10, "Children in war," and the New York Times, April 15, 1917, section 1, page 4, column 4.

The experience of England will be found in the Reports of the British Health of Munitions Workers Committee, and in Cecil Leeson's "The child and the war," being notes on juvenile delinquency, London, P. S. King; 1 shilling.

See also Bulletin 223 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics "Employment of women and juveniles of Great Britain during the war," April, 1917.

20. Children, France.

The American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans has its principal office at 120 Broadway, New York, to which office inquiries for information and literature should be directed.

See also (11).

21. Children of America's Army of Relief.

Headquarters.—142 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass. General secretary, Horace G. Turner.

An organization whose object is to enlist the children of America for the relief of children in war-devastated countries.

22. Churches of Christ in America, Federal Council of the.

See Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. (49)

23. Civic and Educational Cooperation, Division of.

A division of the Committee on public information whose duty it is to use existing education and civic agencies to stimulate public opinion concerning the issues of war and disseminate information on the issues at stake. See Public Information, Committee on. (112)

24. Coal.

A report, dated May 19, 1917, on the coal situation has been submitted to Congress by the Federal Trade Commission. It is based on information presented by operators, transportation lines, and large consumers, and covers the causes of the lack of supply and high prices, inadequate transportation facilities, labor conditions, cost of production and distribution, lack of storage, and speculation. Remedies suggested in improved transportation facilities, labor conditions, storage facilities, and Government regulation of distribution.

The report has been printed as Sixty-fifth Congress, first session, House Document No. 152.

Current information as to the shipment of coal is given in a monthly statement published in the daily Commerce Reports issued by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. (27)

25. Coal Production, Committee on.

A committee of the Council of National Defense. F. S. Peabody, chairman. (35)

26. Columbia War Papers.

A series of pamphlets on the problems and duties of American citizens in meeting the national needs in the present world conflict, published by the Division of Intelligence and publicity of Columbia University, Walter B. Pitkin and Roscoe C. E. Brown, editors, Columbia University, New York City. Sent free to libraries on request.

Series I:

No. 1. Enlistment for the farm. By John Dewey. A message on how school children can aid the Nation.

No. 2. German subjects within our gates. By the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor. Some notes on the possibilities of internment.

No. 3. Mobilize the country-home garden. By Roscoe C. E. Brown. An appeal to the owners of country estates.

No. 4. Our headline policy. By Henry Bedinger Mitchell. An appeal to the press to recognize in their news presentation our unity with our allies.

No. 5. Deutsche Reichsangehörige hier zu Lande. Vom National-Ausschuss für Gefängnisse und Gefängnisarbeit. Bemerkungen über die Möglichkeiten der Internierung. Zweisprächige Ausgabe (Englisch und Deutsch) von Nummer 2 oben.

No. 6. Food preparedness. By H. R. Seager and R. E. Chaddock. A survey of the basic facts in the food situation.

No. 7. How to finance the war. By Edwin R. A. Seligman and Robert Murray Haig. An attempt to construct an equitable program for loans and taxation.

No. 8. Farmers and speculators. By B. M. Anderson, jr. A discussion of prices as a stimulant to production and of the uses of speculation in war finance.

No. 9. A directory of service. Compiled under the direction of John J. Coss. Tells how and where to enlist for different kinds of work for the country.

No. 10. City gardens. By Henry Griscom Parsons. Practical instructions for the use of small city plots.

No. 11. Bread bullets. By Roy S. MacElwee. Concerning agricultural mobilization in the United States.

No. 12. Rural education in war. By Warren H. Wilson. How to organize high-school boys for farm work.

No. 13. Why should we have universal military service? Compiled from the writings of Munroe Smith, Franklin H. Giddings, Frederic L. Huidekoper, and Gen. Emory Upton.

No. 14. How Canada organized her man power. By J. D. Sears.

No. 15. Wheat substitutes. By Robert E. Chaddock, Henry C. Sherman, Mary D. Schwartz Rose and May B. Van Arsdale.

No. 16. The House revenue bill. By Edwin R. A. Seligman.

27. Commerce.

Current information concerning commerce, regulations on importation and exportation, etc., will be found in the daily Commerce Reports published by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.

This publication may be secured by subscription ($2.50 per year) from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. (38)

28. Commerce, Effect of War upon.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce publishes Commerce Reports, a daily paper giving consular and trade reports. Many of these deal with the effect of the war upon commerce and trade in the various countries. A quarterly index to the reports is issued.

Commerce Reports may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents for 5 cents a single number, or for $2.50 for a year's subscription. (38)

29. Commerce, Great Britain.

Under the heading "Our foreign trade" The Statist for January 27, 1917, pages 140–142, gives a comparative statement of the "Value of foreign trade of the United Kingdom in 1913 and 1916."

Under the same heading in the issue for February 10, 1917, pages 230–231, there is a statement showing "Course of our foreign trade since 1900 in value and quantity" with "Principal articles imported."

Current information concerning the commerce and trade of Great Britain is given in the Board of Trade Journal, London.

30. Commercial Economy Board.

A board of the Council of National Defense. A. W. Shaw, chairman. (35)

31. Cooperation, Great Britain.

The New Statesman (London) has published a number of special supplements on cooperative associations of every kind, chiefly in Great Britain. These discuss the number and organization of such societies and their influence in controlling production, distribution, prices, and professional services.

The first report on "Cooperative production and profit sharing" appears as a special supplement to the issue of The New Statesman of February 14, 1914. The second report on "The cooperative movement" is largely devoted to consumers associations in Great Britain and Germany and was a special supplement to the issue for May 30, 1914. The third report was on "State and municipal enterprise," and appeared with the issue for May 8, 1915. The fourth report was on every variety of "Professional associations" and was published in two parts as special supplements to the issues for April 21 and 28, 1917.

32. Cooperative Committees on Purchase of Army Supplies (United States Chamber of Commerce).

A committee of the Council of National Defense. Harry P. Fowler, chairman. (35)

33. Cost of Living.

The Federal Trade Commission has just published a report, "High cost of living. Conference with delegates appointed by governors of States in re food and fuel supply and price,"

which may be obtained by libraries on application to the commission.

An article by A. B. Adams, on "Inefficient food distribution," in The Annalist, March 26, 1917, page 431, discusses the influence of our faulty methods of distribution on the cost of living.

The Division of Bibliography, Library of Congress, published in 1910 a "Select list of references on cost of living and prices," and in 1912 a supplementary list was published. These are sent free to libraries, and copies are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents for 15 cents each. (38)

34. Cotton.

The following publications contain the current statistics of cotton: American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Boston; Bradstreet's, New York; Dun's Review, New York; Economist, London; and the New York Journal of Commerce.

An article by W. L. Johnson "The cotton market panic preventer," in The Annalist, February 12, 1917, page 242, describes the influence of the Clearing Association in stabilizing conditions and preventing gambling and failures.

The same page contains a statement of the visible supply, followed by cotton statistics and quotations.

35. Council of National Defense.

Headquarters.—Munsey Building, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Created by section 2 of Army appropriation act of August 29, 1916 (64th Cong., public act 242, H. R. 17498). To get this act see (38).

MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, chairman.
Secretary of Navy, Josephus Daniels.
Secretary of Interior, Franklin K. Lane.
Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston.
Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield.
Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson.

Director of council and advisory commission, Mr. Walter S. Gifford.

Secretary of council and advisory commission, Grosvenor B. Clarkson.

Sections and boards of council:

Aircraft production board, Howard E. Coffin, chairman.

Munitions standards board, Frank A. Scott, chairman.

Subcommittee on Army and Navy artillery, S. M. Vauclain, chairman.

Subcommittee on Army and Navy projectiles, H. W. Van Dervoort, chairman.

Subcommittee on fuses and detonators, E. A. Deeds, chairman.

Subcommittee on gauges, dies, etc., F. C. Pratt, chairman.

Subcommittee on optical instruments, F. A. Scott, chairman.

Subcommittee on small arms and munitions, J. E. Otterson, chairman.

General munitions board, Frank A. Scott, chairman.

Subcommittee on price problems, Frank A. Scott, chairman.

Subcommittee on armored cars, Col. J. H. Rice, chairman.

Subcommittee on Army vehicles, William Butterworth, chairman.

Subcommittee on emergency construction and contracts, W. A. Starrett, chairman.

Subcommittee on machine guns, B. W. M. Hanson, chairman.

Subcommittee on optical glass, Dr. R. A. Millikan, chairman.

Subcommittee on priority, Gen. J. B. Aleshire, chairman.

Subcommittee on storage facilities, M. L. Cook, chairman.

Subcooperative committee—Defense committee of American Institute of Accountants, E. S. Suffern, chairman.

Commercial economy board, A. W. Shaw, chairman.

Interdepartmental advisory committee:

Committee on shipping, William Denman, chairman.

Committee on women's defense work, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman.

Committee on coal production, F. S. Peabody, chairman.

Section of cooperation with States, George F. Porter, chairman.

Advisory commission, nominated by council, appointed by the President:
- Daniel Willard, chairman.
- Howard E. Coffin.
- Dr. Hollis Godfrey.
- Julius Rosenwald.
- Bernard M. Baruch.
- Samuel Gompers.
- Dr. Franklin H. Martin.

Committees and cooperative committees of the advisory commission:
- Transportation and communication, Daniel Willard, chairman.
  - Telegraphs and telephones, Theodore N. Vail, chairman.
  - Railroad transportation, Fairfax Harrison, chairman.
    - Subcommittee on car service, C. M. Sheaffer, chairman.
    - Subcommittee on express, D. S. Elliott, chairman.
    - Subcommittee on military equipment standards, J. T. Wallis, chairman.
    - Subcommittee on military transportation accounting, A. H. Plant, chairman.
    - Subcommittee on military passenger tariffs, E. L. Bevington, chairman.
    - Subcommittee on military freight tariffs, L. Green, chairman.
    - Subcommittee on materials and supplies, H. B. Spencer, chairman.
  - Cars, S. M. Vauclain, chairman.
  - Locomotives, S. M. Vauclain, chairman.
  - Electric railroad transportation, Gen. George H. Harries, chairman.
- Munitions, Howard E. Coffin, chairman.
  - Automotive transport, Karl W. Zimmerschied, chairman.
  - Gas and electric service, John W. Lieb, chairman.
  - National industrial conference board, L. A. Osborne, chairman.
- Engineering and education, Dr. Hollis Godfrey, chairman.
  - Subcommittee on general engineering, Dr. Hollis Godfrey, chairman.
  - Subcommittee on production engineering, Dr. Hollis Godfrey, chairman.

Committees and cooperative committees of the advisory commission—Continued.

Engineering and education, etc.—Continued.

Subcommittee on universities and colleges, Dr. Hollis Godfrey, chairman.

Subcommittee on secondary and normal schools, Dr. Hollis Godfrey, chairman.

Supplies, Julius Rosenwald, chairman.

Cotton goods, Lincoln Grant, chairman.

Woolen manufacturers, John P. Wood, chairman.

Shoe and leather industries, J. F. McElwain, chairman.

Knit goods, Lincoln Cromwell, chairman.

Raw materials, Bernard M. Baruch, chairman.

Alcohol, Horatio S. Rubens, chairman.

Aluminum, Arthur V. Davis, chairman.

Asbestos, magnesia, and roofing, Thomas F. Manville, chairman.

Brass, Charles F. Brooker, chairman.

Cement, John E. Morron, chairman.

Chemicals, Dr. William H. Nichols, chairman.

Acids, H. R. Grasselli, chairman.

Alkalies, J. D. Pennock, chairman.

Coal tar by-products, William H. Childs, chairman.

Electro chemicals, J. J. Riker, chairman.

Fertilizers, Horace Bowker, chairman.

Miscellaneous chemicals, Edward Mallinckrodt, jr., chairman.

Pyrites, A. D. Ledoux, chairman.

Sulphur, Henry Whiton, chairman.

Copper, John D. Ryan, chairman.

Lead, Clinton H. Crane, chairman.

Lumber, R. H. Downman, chairman.

Mica, L. W. Kingsley, chairman.

Nickel, Ambrose Monell, chairman.

Oil, A. C. Bedford, chairman.

Rubber, H. Stuart Hotchkiss, chairman.

Steel and steel products, Elbert H. Gary, chairman.

Alloys, James A. Farrell, chairman.

Pig tin, John Hughes, chairman.

Sheet steel, W. S. Horner, chairman.

Steel distribution, James A. Farrell, chairman.

Scrap iron, Eli Joseph, chairman.

Ferro-manganese, Arthur A. Fowler, chairman.

Tubular products, James A. Campbell, chairman.

Committees and cooperative committees of the advisory commission—Continued.

Raw materials—Steel and steel products—Continued.

Tin plate, J. I. Andrews, chairman.

Pig iron, iron ore, and lake transportation, H. G. Dalton, chairman.

Wool, Jacob F. Brown, chairman.

Zinc, Edgar Palmer, chairman.

Labor, Samuel Gompers, chairman.

Wages and hours, Frank Morrison, chairman.

Mediation and conciliation, V. Everit Macy, chairman.

Welfare work, L. A. Coolidge, chairman.

Industrial safety, L. R. Palmer, chairman.

Sanitation, Dr. William A. Evans, chairman.

Dust and fumes, Col. Lewis T. Bryant, chairman.

Lighting, L. B. Marks, chairman.

Structural safety, Robert D. Kohn, chairman.

Fatigue, Dr. Thomas Darlington, chairman.

Public education in health matters, Dr. Alvah H. Doty, chairman.

Vocational education, H. E. Miles, chairman.

Women in industry, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, chairman.

Information and statistics, Frederick L. Hoffman, chairman.

Press, Grant Hamilton, chairman.

Publicity, Dr. Edward T. Devine, chairman.

Cost of living, domestic economy, S. Thurston Ballard, chairman.

Medicine and surgery, Dr. Franklin H. Martin, chairman.

General medical board, Dr. Franklin H. Martin, chairman.

Cooperative committee of manufacturers.

Standardization of medical and surgical supplies and equipment, Dr. Frank F. Simpson, chairman.

Function.—To coordinate the industries and resources for the national security and welfare, by investigations resulting in recommendations to the President and heads of the executive departments, concerning railroads, waterways, and other means of transporting troops and supplies, the increase of domestic production of needed supplies, development of seagoing transportation, and the gathering and dissemination of information concerning these matters.

Appropriations.—$200,000 to carry on investigations by specially engaged experts.

Publications.—Has not issued any publications (June 1) excepting certain press notices duly printed in the newspapers, and a six-page pamphlet, "Information regarding correlated activities of Council of National Defense and Advisory commission, medical departments of Government and Committee of American physicians for medical preparedness." Sent free to libraries. Act provides for special reports and an annual report to Congress.

References.—See articles in Engineering Magazine, September, 1916, descriptive of the work of the Committee on industrial preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board, which led to the formation of the Council of National Defense; World's Work, April, 1917, descriptive, including outline of problems to be met; Iron Trade Review, January 11, 1917, historical and descriptive, touches on work of related organizations; Survey, March 17, 1917, historical and descriptive, with comment on future effect; Everybody's Magazine, June, 1917, contains an article, "The sweat of war," by George Creel, which deals with the work of the council. In the Congressional Record for June 8, 1917, pages 3592–3597 there is a complete statement of the personnel of all the committees and subcommittees. This has been revised and printed separately and may be had on application to the council.

The work of the council has been made the subject of a hearing before the subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations. This has been printed but may be obtained only through a Member of Congress.

36. Crops, Statistics.

The Monthly Crop Report, distributed free by the Department of Agriculture, contains statistics on acreage, conditions, yield, and prices, including fruits and live stock; gives also some index figures.

A statistical discussion of crop statistics is found in the Annalist, March 5, 1917, page 332, entitled "Poor crops in league with war," and includes a diagram "Long-range comparison of Dun's Index of Food and Commodity Prices."

See also (5).

37. Diplomatic Relations and Correspondence.

Official prints of diplomatic correspondence relating to the war are issued from time to time by the Department of State. When a sufficient number of these have been issued to form a volume, the separate items are compiled into a consolidated volume and issued under the title "Diplomatic correspondence

with belligerent Governments relating to neutral rights and commerce." The separate prints are not for general distribution, but the compilations may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents (No. 1, 50 cents; No. 2, 75 cents; No. 3, $1). (38)

(*a*) The first number, printed and distributed May 27, 1915, covers the correspondence from the beginning of the war and contains the correspondence of the belligerent Governments on their attitude to the provisions of the Declaration of London as applied to naval warfare; papers relating to articles listed as contraband of war by Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey; correspondence (Dec. 26, 1914, to May 13, 1915) relating to restraints on commerce; foodstuffs cargo of the American ship *Wilhelmina* in British prize court; and the beginning of the correspondence (Mar. 31 to Apr. 28, 1915) with Germany on the destruction of the American merchantman *William P. Frye* by the German cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich.*

(*b*) European war No. 2, printed and distributed October 21, 1915, contains the President's proclamations of neutrality; correspondence relating to violation of neutrality, Panama Canal; violations of neutrality by belligerent warships; defensive armament and the right of departure from neutral ports of belligerent merchant ships to arm at sea; internment of the German ships *Geier* and *Locksun;* correspondence between Secretary of State and the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on questions relating to neutrality; transmission of mail of American diplomatic and consular officers; censorship of telegrams transmitted by cable and wireless; Belgian relief; attempt of German ship *Odenwald* to sail without clearance papers; detention by Great Britain of the American merchant ship *Seguranca* and steamship *Wico;* internment of the German ship *Prinz Eitel Friedrich,* the German cruiser *Kronprinz Wilhelm,* and the German prize ship *Farn;* detention of August Piepenbrink; noncontraband character of hydroaeroplanes; dual nationality of Ugo Da Prato; circular instructions and correspondence relating to the issuing of passports; correspondence (May 28 to July 31, 1915) relating to restraints on commerce; destruction of American merchantman *William P. Frye* (June 7 to Aug. 10, 1915); and correspondence with Austria-Hungary on the sale of munitions of war to belligerents.

(*c*) European war, No. 3, printed and distributed August 12, 1916, contains in addition to the papers (June 3, 1915–May 10, 1916) relating to British restraints on commerce, papers re-

lating to British contraband lists; case of the American steamship *Joseph W. Fordney* in British prize court; correspondence concerning hovering of British warships near the territorial waters of the United States; interferences by belligerents with mails; correspondence with belligerent governments regarding submarine interferences with commercial vessels and regarding the status of armed merchantmen; case of the British steamship *Arabic* torpedoed by a German submarine; destruction of American steamship *Leelanaw* by a German submarine; papers relating to the torpedoing of the steamship *Sussex;* additional correspondence (Sept. 20–Dec. 2, 1915) on destruction of American merchantman *William P. Frye;* recall of Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Washington; recall of Capt. Von Papen, military attaché and Capt. Boy-Ed, naval attaché, of the German embassy at Washington; case of the British steamship *Appam,* captured by German naval forces and brought by a prize crew into an American port; escape of officers and men from German ships interned in the United States; status of American consular officers in belligerent territory occupied by enemy troops; and the papers relating to the dual nationality case of Frank Ghiloni.

(*d*) On October 10, 1916, the Department of State printed for distribution the papers on attitude of the United States as to the status of belligerent submarines in neutral waters.

(*e*) On April 4, 1917, the Department of State printed for distribution the papers relating to maritime danger zones and the placing by belligerents of mines in the high seas.

(*f*) The diplomatic correspondence noted above (*a* to *c*) has also been published by the American Society of International Law, as special supplements to the American Journal of International Law, July, 1915, and October, 1916. These can be purchased from the publishers, Baker, Voorhis & Co., New York, for $1.25 each.

(*g*) Attention should also be directed to a document by S. D. Fess on "The problems of neutrality when the world is at war; a history of our relations with Germany and Great Britain as detailed in the documents that passed between the United States and the two great belligerent powers." This is issued in two parts: Part 1. The submarine controversy; Part 2. Restraints of trade controversy. This is printed as House Document No. 2111, Sixty-fourth Congress, second session, and can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents for 15 cents each. (38)

On the diplomatic history of the war, see—

Beck, James T. The evidence in the case. 1914.
Bullard, A. The diplomacy of the great war. 1916.
Price, M. P. The diplomatic history of the war. 1914.
Stowell, E. C. The diplomacy of the war of 1914. Vol. 1, 1915.

The documents have been issued by the respective Governments and are also available in collected form in J. B. Scott's "Diplomatic Documents Relating to the Outbreak of the European War"; two volumes, Oxford, 1916, $5. The American Association for International Conciliation has published a series of pamphlets, "Documents regarding the European War," which may be secured by libraries on application to the office of the association, 407 West One Hundred and seventeenth Street, New York City.

See also Cramb, J. A. Germany and England. 1914.
Weyl, W. E. American world policies. 1917.

38. Documents, Superintendent of.

The Superintendent of Documents at Washington is the official with whom rests the distribution and sale of Government publications not otherwise provided for by law. He does not handle publications which are not Government documents. In making remittances to him in payment for documents send a postal money order, express order, New York draft, or coupons. Currency may be sent at the sender's risk. Do not send postage stamps; he can not use them. Being a Government official, he uses the frank in sending material through the mail. He can not turn the stamps in to the post office, because for sanitary reasons stamps once sold are not sold again. The coupons mentioned above may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents in sets of 20 for $1, good until used. They form a convenient and safe method of making remittances to those who have frequent occasion to send small amounts.

The Superintendent of Documents issues a number of price lists free on application. The following are of interest in the present crisis:

11. Foods and Cooking.
16. Farmers' Bulletins.
19. Army and militia.
25. Transportation.
28. Finance.
33. Labor.
38. Animal Industry.
45. Roads.
51. Health, disease, etc.
62. Commerce and manufactures.
63. Navy.
65. Foreign relations.
67. Immigration.
68. Farm management.

He also publishes a Monthly catalogue of United States documents covering all Government publications. Subscription, $1.10 per year, including index.

The LAWS of the United States are printed as soon as possible after their approval by the President and distributed to subscribers by the Superintendent of Documents. Single laws, unless unusually long, are 5 cents per copy. Subscriptions for laws passed at each session of Congress, $1. The separate laws in the first form in which they are printed are known as "slip laws"; a collection of all the laws for a single session of Congress are known as "session laws."

At the close of the final session of each Congress the "session laws" are reedited, their indexes consolidated and published in bound volumes under the title "Statutes at Large," the price of these varies from $2 to $3.25, depending upon the size.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will be furnished by mail to subscribers free of postage for $1.50 per month, payable in advance; single copies of 24 pages or less, 3 cents each; each additional 8 pages, 1 cent extra.

39. Dyestuffs.

The cutting off of European sources of dyestuffs has stimulated activities in the United States both governmental and private.

The Department of Commerce has published three monographs on dyestuffs prepared by Thomas H. Norton, commercial agent of the department, "Dyestuff Situation in the United States November, 1915," "Artificial Dyestuffs Used in the United States: Quantity and value of foreign imports and of domestic production during the fiscal year 1913–14," and "Dyestuffs for American Textile and Other Industries" (gives a history of the German coal-tar dye industry and shows what may be done in America along similar lines). These may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents for 5, 30, and 10 cents, respectively. (38)

The same department has prepared under the title "Aniline Color Industry" information relating to the supply of dyestuffs for American textile and other industries. This was printed for the use of Members of Congress as Senate Document 952 (63d Cong., 3d sess.), and may be obtained only through a Member of Congress.

40. Economic Conference of the Allies.

A conference of the entente allies for discussion of economic and commercial questions was held in Paris April 20, 1916. The

principal topic of discussion was the mutual exchange of commodities under a tariff system favorable to the allied nations.

From June 14 to 17, 1916, the economic conference of the allies held sessions in Paris, at which a permanent economic committee was formed. The recommendations adopted by the conference were divided into three periods consisting of: A. Measures during the war; B. Transitory measures for the period of commercial, industrial, agricultural, and maritime reconstruction of the allied countries; and C. Permanent measures of mutual assistance and collaboration among the allies. These recommendations have been published by Great Britain Board of Trade as Great Britain Parliament Papers by command (Cd. 8271). They are also printed in The Statist (London) for June 24, 1916, and in the Information Annual, 1916, pages 6 to 7. The recommendations, with comments, were published in Harold Storey's "The Paris Conference and the Trade After the War," London, 1916. They were also discussed in an article "A commercial league of defense," published in the July, 1916, issue of the Edinburgh Review. A series of articles by P. Sinceny on the economic entente of the allies was printed in the Réforme Economique, Paris, March 24, April 7 and 21, 1916. An article by J. A. R. Marriott on "Mitteleuropa and the meaning of the Paris pact" is published in the Nineteenth Century and After for November, 1916. See also an article on the "Fruits of the Paris conference" in The Annalist for July 17, 1916, p. 75. "European Economic Alliances," a compilation of information on international commercial policies after the European war and their effect upon the foreign trade of the United States, also an analysis of European and united commercial interdependence and treaty relations. Published by the National Foreign Trade Council, India House, Hanover Square, New York City.

41. Education, Bureau of.

The Bureau of Education has published a circular dated May 8, 1917, on the work of American colleges and universities during the war. Sent free to libraries.

The bureau is also issuing a series of Home Economics Letters, of which No. 22 has just appeared. It outlines "A brief course in food economy for colleges," etc., making abundant use of references to publications of the Department of Agriculture. These and other letters of importance in connection with the schools and the war are also sent free to libraries.

42. Emergency Fleet Corporation, United States Shipping Board.

Headquarters.—Munsey building, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

On April 17, 1917, the United States Shipping Board incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, with a capital stock of $50,000,000, the total amount which Congress authorized for new ships. The chairman of the board of trustees is Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals.

Emergency Legislation.

See War legislation (145–151).

43. Engineers, Military Books for.

The Engineering and Mining Journal for May 12, 1917, contains a list of books stated to have the authority of the Secretary of War. It consists of 62 items under the headings "Military policy," "Conduct of war," "Military history," "Permanent fortifications," "Field engineering," "Periodicals."

See also (88).

44. Exchange Rates.

An article on the "Depreciation of exchanges, 1915 and 1916" was printed in The Statist, London, for January 6, 1917, pages 18–19. It gives the rates with illustrative diagram from January, 1915, to December, 1916, between New York and London, Paris, Rome, and Berlin.

45. Exports, Statistics of.

Statistics of exports from the United States to foreign countries are to be found in the following publications of the Department of Commerce:

Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, issued annually. This is a complete report of exports and imports of the United States, both merchandise and gold and silver. It also contains a record of the number of and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents for $1. (38)

Parts of Foreign Commerce and Navigation are issued separately, as follows:

Table 5. Exports of Domestic Merchandise from the United States by Articles and Countries (5-year tables). It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents for 35 cents. (38)

Monthly Summary of the Foreign Commerce of the United States. This covers the same ground for one month that Foreign Commerce and Navigation covers for the year. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents. Single copies, 15 cents; yearly subscription, $1.50. (38)

Statistical Abstract of the United States. A section is devoted to the foreign commerce of the United States, based on the Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents for 50 cents. (38)

Trade of the United States with the World, 1914–15. Imports and exports of merchandise into and from the United States by countries and principal articles during the years ending June 30, 1914 and 1915. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents for 20 cents. (38)

Bulletin of Exports of Domestic Breadstuffs, Meats and Dairy Products, Food Animals, Cotton and Mineral Oils. This is issued monthly and may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, upon request.

Total Values of Imports and Exports of the United States. This is a monthly statement, and may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, upon request.

An article, "High prices swell export values," The Annalist, February 26, 1917, page 303, shows the influence of high prices in expanding export statistics.

46. External Communications, Division of.

A division of the Committee on public information, whose duty it is to censor cables and watch the Mexican border. See Public information, committee on. (112)

47. Farm Labor.

The Department of Agriculture and the Department of Labor will act in cooperation through a Joint labor committee of the Departments of Agriculture and Labor to procure and send city workers to the farms. The United States employment service will be used for this work. See Official Bulletin, No. 4, May 14, 1917, page 8. (104).

The Rural New Yorker in its current issues is devoting much space to farm labor. In the issue for April 28, 1917, page 623, is an article on "The patriotic agricultural service commission" appointed by Gov. Whitman, its organization, and the names and addresses of the county agents.

The Annalist, May 7, 1917, page 624, has an article "Finding labor for work on the farms," describing the enrollment of factory employees in large cities for vacation service with pay.

48. Federal Commission on Training Camp Activities.

See Training camp activities, Federal commission on. (139)

49. Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Headquarters.—611–612 United Charities Building, 103 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

The Washington office of the Federal Council and Religious Welfare League of the Army and Navy is 1112 Woodward Building, corner Fifteenth and H Streets Northwest, Washington, D. C.

This organization had its origin about 1905 in a movement to bring the Christian bodies of America into united service and cooperation.

A special meeting was held in Washington May 8–9, 1917 (see The Churchman, May 19, 1917, p. 570–580), at which was presented a message on the "Duty of the Church in this hour of national need," and which was sent to all the clergymen in its constituency (100,000). It is summarized in The Churchman mentioned above. Announcement was also made of a handbook in press entitled "The churches in time of war" (50 cents). Besides giving suggestions regarding specific methods by which the churches may aid the Government during the war, it treats such subjects as "Red Cross and European relief," "Works of mercy," "The social evil," "Child welfare," "Food economy," "Industrial standards," "Justice in bearing the costs," "Preservation of democracy," "National vitality," "Community leadership," "Army and Navy chaplains and Young Men's Christian Association," "Love of enemies," "Freedom of conscience," "The end of militarism," and "Spiritual values."

The council has also published three volumes on the Church and international relations, $1 each.

50. Federal Farm Loan Bureau.

The Federal Farm Loan Bureau and Federal Farm Loan Board were created by the Federal farm loan act of July 17, 1916, which is to be found in the United States Statutes, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session, volume 38, part 1, chapter 245, pages 360–384. (38) It is also published separately as Senate Document No. 500—as such it can only be obtained through a Member of Congress—and as Circular No. 4 of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau, free upon request.

The Federal Farm Loan Bureau is under the general supervision of the Federal Farm Loan Board, which consists of five members, including the Secretary of the Treasury, who is chairman ex officio, and four members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The members of the board are: Chairman (ex officio), William G. McAdoo,

Secretary of the Treasury; Farm Loan Commissioner and executive officer, George W. Norris; Herbert Quick; W. S. A. Smith; Charles E. Lobdell.

The purpose for which the bureau has been created is to provide capital for agricultural development, to create standard forms of investment based upon farm mortgages, to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans, to furnish a market for United States bonds, to create depositaries and financial agents, etc. Toward this end Federal land-bank districts and Federal land-bank cities have been selected as follows:

Federal land-bank cities:

District No. 1. Springfield, Mass.
District No. 2. Baltimore, Md.
District No. 3. Columbia, S. C.
District No. 4. Louisville, Ky.
District No. 5. New Orleans, La.
District No. 6. St. Louis, Mo.
District No. 7. St. Paul, Minn.
District No. 8. Omaha, Nebr.
District No. 9. Wichita, Kans.
District No. 10. Houston, Tex.
District No. 11. Berkeley, Cal.
District No. 12. Spokane, Wash.

Federal land-bank districts.

District No. 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey.

District No. 2. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia.

District No. 3. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

District No. 4. Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

District No. 5. Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

District No. 6. Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas.

District No. 7. Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota.

District No. 8. Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

District No. 9. Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico.

District No. 10. Texas.

District No. 11. California, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona.

District No. 12. Washington, Oregon, Montana, and Idaho.

Up to date the Federal Farm Loan Bureau has issued the following circulars, which may be obtained from the bureau free upon request:

Circular No. 1. National farm loan associations. Organization, management, powers, and limitations.

Circular No. 2. How farmers may form a national farm loan association.

Circular No. 3. New mortgages for old. A story illustrating the practical application of the Federal farm loan act.

Circular No. 4. The Federal form loan act.

Circular No. 5. The farm loan primer. (Contains in brief form answers to the questions most frequently asked about the Federal farm-loan act.)

Farmers' Bulletin 792, of the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "How the Federal Farm Loan Act Benefits the Farmer," can be had from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 5 cents.

Among the more important books and magazine articles upon the Federal farm-loan system may be mentioned Herbert Myrick's The Federal Farm Loan System, published by the Orange Judd Co., of New York, for $1, and the following:

Bulkley, R. J. Federal Farm Loan Act. Journal of Political Economy. (February, 1917, v. 25, 129–147.)

Collins, P. V. The Rural Credits Act as Enacted. American Review of Reviews. (September, 1916, v. 54, 303–304.)

Harger, C. M. Rural Credits on Trial. Nation. (Mar. 8, 1917, v. 104, 290–292.)

Herrick, M. T. The Federal Farm Loan Act. Atlantic Monthly. (February, 1917, v. 119, 222–232.)

Norris, G. W. The Farm Loan Bill. Outlook. (Sept. 13, 1916, v. 114, 69–70.)

Putnam, G. E. The Federal Farm Loan Act. Economic Review. (December, 1916, v. 6, 770–789.)

Quick, Herbert. Borrowing from Your Uncle. Saturday Evening Post. (Feb. 17, 1917, v. 189, No. 34, 18+.)

Williams, N. B. Activities of the Federal Farm Loan Board. Lawyer and Banker. (February, 1917, v. 10, 46–49.)

51. Federal Reserve Board.

Headquarters.—Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.

The Federal Reserve Board is an independent bureau; that is, not under the Department of the Treasury, nor is it a special war bureau. The special war functions which it is performing are of the greatest importance. It is the chief agency through which the Liberty Bond issue is being placed, and it has circulated short-term Treasury notes to the extent of $200,000,000. Ordinarily its function is to exercise a broad supervision over

the 12 Federal reserve banks and perform other banking functions assigned to it by law.

The Federal Reserve Board has published since May, 1915, the Federal Reserve Bulletin, devoted to matters relating to the Federal Reserve System. It may be obtained from the Federal Reserve Board, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., at $2 per year.

The Bulletin gives the informal rulings of the board, the opinions of the law department, the circulars and regulations, press statements, general business conditions of the Federal reserve banks, acceptances, distribution of discounts, gold imports and exports, and statistics of their resources and liabilities.

Recent numbers have contained articles on "War loans of foreign countries" (January, 1917, p. 10), "Condition of four leading European banks of issue" (March, 1917, p. 234), "Gold reserves and note circulation of principal European banks of issue" (April, 1917, p. 329), "War financing" (May, 1917, p. 340), "Foreign war loans" (same, p. 349), "German war loans" (same, p. 351), "National banks and war loans" (same, p. 353), "Foreign exchange rates in belligerent, neutral, and silver-standard countries" (same, p. 404).

52. Finance.

The National City Bank of New York publishes a monthly circular or bulletin devoted to "Economic conditions, governmental finance, and United States securities," which is sent to libraries on request. An index covering the numbers for the year 1916 has been issued; also sent on request.

The numbers for January–May, 1917, contain brief articles on the influence of the "Peace proposals," "General business conditions," "The money market," "Exports," "Gold," "Government finance," "Price regulation," "Profits," "Exchanges," "Foreign loans," "Federal Reserve System," "Railroads," "Crops," "Food situation."

The National Bank of Commerce of New York has published a "War finance primer," which may be had by libraries on application. It contains sections on "British war-loan advertisements"; "How to finance the war," by Prof. Seligman; "Financial management of a war," by Prof. Adams; and "Bonds and taxation." "The war finance act (Liberty Loan act)" is printed at the end.

53. Finance, Investments.

The Standard Financial Digest Service, published by Standard Statistics Co. (Inc.), 47–49 Wall Street, New York, is

devoted to financial matters from the investor's point of view. Volume 4, November 1, 1916, to April 1, 1917, taking the place of loose-leaf pages 1299–1802, is just out. The information is classified under the headings "War," "Legislation," "Banking," "Business courts," "Foreign," "Foreign trade," "Latin America," "Railroads," "Security markets," "Internal revenue."

The volume contains a comprehensive index, a digest of the financial and commercial year 1916, and a chart showing an index of banking conditions, stock prices, and business extending from January, 1903, to February, 1917.

Similar material appears in the Market Letter, published by Charles A. Stoneham & Co., 41 Broadway, New York; Moody's Investors Service, published by John Moody, 35 Nassau Street, New York; and the Barometer Letter, etc., prepared by Babson's Statistical Organization (Inc.), Wellesley Hills, Mass.

54. Finances, Great Britain.

Under the heading "The national accounts" in the Statist for April 7, 1917, statements are given concerning the revenue and expenditure, last four years. There is a "Condensed financial statement," a table of the "War borrowings," and of the "British debt, March 31, 1917."

55. Finances, War Loans.

A statement of the "Foreign loans made by the United States since the war began" is made in the Statist, London, for April 14, 1917, page 631, at the end of an article on "Financing the war." This covers the advances made to the allies up to the entrance of the United States into the war. Details of the "French borrowings in United States" are given in the issue for March 31, 1917, page 536. The Mechanics & Metals National Bank of the City of New York has published a pamphlet on "War Loans and War Finance," which is an analysis of the war costs, war loans, and Government indebtedness of Europe in their relation to the world at large. The Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, has just published "War Loans and the United States." These may be had on application by libraries. See also the Bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board for January and May, 1917.

56. Finances, War Loans, Germany.

In the Statist, London, April 21, 1917, page 668, there is an article on "The German loan" which gives the amounts of the six loans and the number of small and large subscribers of the first five. See also the Bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board for May, 1917, page 351.

57. Finances, War Loans, Russia.

A statement of the "Russian internal war loans" is given in the Statist, London, for March 31, 1917, page 537. See also the Bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board for January and May, 1917.

58. Food.

The Weekly News Letter published by the Department of Agriculture at 50 cents per year is of general interest on matters pertaining to farming, stock raising, poultry raising, and dairying. The current numbers contain much matter relating to war conditions. Gives advice on seed selection and disinfection, spraying, and the control of insects and pests, storing, canning, drying, and preserving the surplus.

The more important articles are frequently reprinted separately and distributed free. Among these are "Food crops must be increased," "Program for food production and conservation," "Food production report submitted to the Senate," "Spray to save the fruit crops from insects and diseases."

The Department of Agriculture has also issued a series of display circulars sent to libraries free on application, useful on bulletin boards and even on hoardings. These give advice and directions to farmers, gardeners, and householders concerning raising and using food.

A series of articles on the food situation in the United States by E. M. King is running in the New York Evening Post. The first article appears in the issue of May 2, Section I, page 8, columns 1–3, and is a statement and plan of the series; No. II (May 3, p. 9, columns 1–2) is devoted to the problem in New York City and what is being done there; No. III (May 4, p. 6, columns 1–6) treats of the organization for food control in New York State; No. IV (May 7, p. 16, columns 1–2) discusses the situation in Washington; No. V (May 8, p. 7, columns 1–6) begins the statements of those concerned in the food situation, the farmer, commission agent, railroads, wholesaler, etc., each from his own viewpoint; No. VI (May 10, p. 7, columns 1–2) deals with the produce broker's connection with the marketing of the farmer's crop; No. VII (May 15, p. 6, columns 1–3) deals with the relations of the railroads to the food problem; No. VIII (May 19, Sec. I, p. 12, columns 1–2) is on what the wholesaler has to say about his relation to the food situation; No. IX (May 28, p. 5, columns 1–3) in which the jobber tells his side of the food situation; No. X (June 4, p. 7, col. 1–3) the retail grocers' views; No. XI (June 5, p. 6, col. 3–4) deals with the consumers; Summary (June 9, p. 1, col. 1, p. 11, col. 3–7).

A number of hearings on the production and conservation of food supplies have been held before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the United States Senate. These relate to all the proposals which have been made for increasing the production, improving the distribution, and promoting the conservation of food supplies in the United States. Five parts have been printed for the use of the committee, copies may be obtained only through a Member of Congress. Similar hearings have been held before the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, of which also five parts have been printed.

See also Hunt, T. F. "Some fundamental considerations affecting the food supply of the United States," published as Circular No. 163, University of California, College of Agriculture, Berkeley. Sent to libraries free.

59. Food Conservation.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a "Food Thrift Series," Nos. 1–3, with more to follow, which may be had by librarians on application to the department. The series gives advice on care and use of foods, prevention of waste and loss through decay, cheap substitutes for more expensive foods showing, for example, the value of milk, corn meal, rice, how to improve dairy products in small plants, economy in food fats, selection of foods, canning fruit without sugar, cooperative canning, planning of daily meals, soups that nourish, food combinations.

The Division of Bibliography of the Library of Congress has prepared a mimeographed "List of references on the conservation, production, and economic use of foods," copies of which are sent to libraries free on application.

60. Food Control.

The Council of National Defense on the 7th of April adopted a resolution calling upon Herbert C. Hoover, head of the American commission for relief in Belgium, to accept the chairmanship of a Committee on food supply and prices. After accepting the chairmanship of this committee, Mr. Hoover made a statement in which he said that he had immediately started an inquiry in France, England, and Italy, in cooperation with the respective Government departments, into the existing food situation, the prospects of the coming harvest, import necessities, and the methods of regulating food control as at present in operation. Owing to the complete data in the hands of the various governments he thinks it should require but a short time

for the correlation of all essential matters. For the complete statement of Mr. Hoover see the Commercial and Financial Chronicle for April 21, 1917. In the New York Times for April 20, 1917, page 11, column 4, is a dispatch from Mr. Hoover suggesting that the Boy Scouts raise beans as their contribution to the food supply.

It was announced on May 19 that the President would appoint Mr. Hoover as food administrator. See the New York Times, May 20, Section 1, page 1, columns 6–8, for statements concerning the administration's food-control program. On the same page H. C. Hoover outlines a plan of procedure.

In the March, 1917, issue of the Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics is the first of a series of articles on "Government control of food supplies in European countries." Owing to the difficulty of obtaining official publications these articles are based mainly on consular reports, correspondence of the daily press, and articles in foreign and American magazines. The March number is devoted to a summary of food control in Great Britain and gives as an appendix the Orders in council, dated November 16, December 5 and 22, 1916, amending the regulations under the Defense of the realm consolidation act, 1914. For later orders see the London Gazette, January 13, 1917, and current numbers of the Great Britain Board of Trade Journal, the Great Britain Journal of the Board of Agriculture, and the Solicitor's Journal and Weekly Reporter.

The April number contains a summary of conditions in France, based on articles in the Journal Officiel de la République Française, and an article by Charles Gide on "Provisioning of France and the measures taken by the Government to that end," published in the March, 1916, issue of the Economic Journal. See also an article "The French solution of the bread problem," by Edith Sellers in the Nineteenth Century and After, for May, 1917, pages 1028–1042.

The May issue contains articles on food control in Germany and Italy. In the absence of official sources for Germany the bureau has made liberal use of an article by Prof. Alonzo Englebert Taylor, published in the Saturday Evening Post (issues of Feb. 17, 24, and Mar. 3, 1917). Prof. Taylor was in Germany until the end of October, 1916, and at first hand made a study of food-supply conditions in that country.

The article on the control of food supplies in Italy contains information concerning the production and importation of the principal foodstuffs, embargoes on foodstuffs, milling and bread regulations, the establishment of a food-supply commission, and

the measures of cooperation with the Government adopted by the municipalities of Genoa, Milan, and Rome.

The Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics can be had free on application to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.

Popular articles on food control in the various countries are listed in Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature.

The New York Evening Post is publishing a symposium of replies to a query sent out by the Evening Post from the governors of the various States as to the part they are taking in connection with the control of food prices, conservation, etc. Seven articles have appeared so far, as follows: May 12, Section I, page 16, columns 1–2; May 14, page 5, columns 1–2; May 18, page 14, columns 1–3; May 22, page 9, columns 1–3; May 24, page 14, columns 1–3; May 26, page 8, columns 1–2; June 1, page 14, columns 1–2.

61. Food Prices, Great Britain, Index Number.

In The Statist (London) April 21, 1917, page 669, there is an article on the "Course of retail food prices," which gives index numbers of retail prices June 30, 1914 = 100. Includes numbers for cost of living (food, rent, light, clothing, etc.).

62. Food Production.

The President's address of April 15 to the American people on the need for increased production of foodstuffs has been published by the Department of Agriculture and may be obtained on application to the department. The Department of Agriculture has also issued a series of display posters quoting from the President's address. These are sent free to libraries on application.

63. Foreign Correspondents and Foreign Language Publications, Division of.

A division of the Committee on public information, whose duty is keeping in touch with the sentiment of the foreign press and the American press in foreign languages. See Public information, committee on. (112)

64. Foreign Information, Division of.

A Division of Foreign Information has been created by order of the Secretary of State to be the only source of information besides the Secretary himself. This division takes the place of the six existing divisions dealing with foreign affairs, so far as the function of supplying information is concerned.

65. France, Rebuilding of Devastated Area.

The plans made for rebuilding the war-ravaged districts of France are described in an interview by W. H. Cole, technical director of the project, printed in the New York Times, May 20, 1917, section 8, page 8, columns 1–3.

A movement among university and college students to aid in this work is outlined in the Christian Science Monitor, May 17, 1917, page 3, column 7.

Information on this subject may be obtained from Ralph Adams Cram, 8 Beacon Street, Boston.

66. General Munitions Board.

A board of the Council of National Defense. Frank A. Scott, ch. (85)

67. Geological Survey.

A Section of the Geology of Iron and Steel Alloy Metals has been created as a special war subdivision.

An address, "Geology and public service," delivered by G. O. Smith, Director of the United States Geological Survey, at the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Geological Society of America, at Albany, N. Y., December 27, 1916, appeared in the Annual report of the director of the State Museum (New York) for 1916 and in the Scientific Monthly, February, 1917, and has been reprinted from each separately.

See also, "What a geologist can do in war," prepared by R. A. F. Penrose for the geological committee of the National Research Council. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1917. 10 cents.

68. Gold.

The Statist for February 17, 1917, pages 276–277, under the heading, "The world's gold output," gives statistics by years and countries and prints a diagram, "Gold production of the world since 1851."

An article in the Annalist for January 8, 1917, page 37, "Our golden problem," discusses the economic dangers arising from the great inflow of gold, and what can be done to overcome them.

69. Government Manufacture of Arms, etc., Board to Investigate.

Created by section 121 of National defense act of June 3, 1916 (64th Cong., public act 85; also in statutes of the United States, 1st sess. 64th Cong., Part I, p. 214). To get this act, see (38).

Membership consists of two civilians and three Army officers. Col. Francis J. Kernan, chairman.

Function to investigate and report on the feasibility, etc., of the Government manufacturing arms, etc.

Publications.—Has published a report on the Government manufacture of arms, munitions, and equipment. To get this for 10 cents, see (38).

References.—See article in Iron Trade Review, January 11, 1917, critical comment.

70. Government, United States, Organization.

In the New York Times, magazine section, May 6, 1917, Secretary Lane of the Interior Department gives an outline of the organization of the Government with a diagram showing the interrelations of the departments and bureaus. He points out the need of a Priority board to determine what shall be done first and which department has the greatest need for any commodity the amount of which is limited.

An article in the New Republic for May 12, 1917, points out the need for departments dealing with munitions, food control, and shipping.

The normal organization of the Government is best described in the official Congressional Directory revised for each session of Congress. This may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents for 60 cents (38). Descriptive accounts of the Government of the United States will be found in—

Ashley, R. L. The American Federal State. 1911. Part II, Government.

Beard, C. A. American Government and Politics, 1914. Part II, Federal Government.

Bryce, James. American Commonwealth. 1910. Part I, National Government.

Fairlie, J. A. The National Administration of the United States of America. 1905.

Haskin, F. J. The American Government, 1912.

Wilson, W. Congressional Government. 1913.

Wilson, W. Constitutional Government in the United States. 1918.

Young, James T. The New American Government and Its Work. 1915.

71. Grain Crops, Statistics.

"Statistics of grain crops, 1916," reprinted from the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, 1916, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents for 10 cents (38). Includes corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flour, and rice for all producing countries.

72. Hebrews, American.

American Jewry through its various organizations has entered energetically into war relief work. The Joint Distribution Committee, 356 Second Avenue, New York City, representing the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Relief Committee, and the People's Relief Committee is the chief organization engaged in this. The committee consists of Felix M. Warburg, Julian M. Mach, J. Walter Freiberg, E. W. Lewin-Epstein, Cyrus Adler, Louis D. Brandeis, Leon Sanders, Louis Marshall, Harry Fischel, J. L. Magnes, M. Engelman, Albert Lucas, M. Z. Margolies, Peter Wiernick, Sholom Asch, Paul Kaplan, and Morris Rothenburg. The American Jewish Relief Committee publishes a bulletin telling of its activities. Information is also to be had in the American Jewish Yearbook, 1916–17, issued by the Jewish Publication Society, Philadelphia, $1, and in the American Hebrew, April 6, 1917, volume 100: 686.

Other organizations engaged in war relief work are:

The Council of Jewish Women, National League for Woman's Service, National Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States Army, Women's Proclamation Society, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Young Women's Hebrew Association.

Material concerning these organizations may be obtained by addressing the American Jewish Committee, 356 Second Avenue, New York City. The American Hebrew and the American Jewish Chronicle make mention of the work in their weekly issues.

Historical Service, National Board.

See National board for historical service. (96)

73. Imports, Statistics of.

Statistics of imports into the United States from foreign countries are to be found in the following publications of the Department of Commerce:

Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States. Issued annually. This is a complete report of imports and exports of the United States, both merchandise and gold and silver. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents for $1. (38)

Parts of Foreign Commerce and Navigation are issued separately, as follows:

Table 3. "Imports of merchandise into the United States, by articles and countries" (5-year tables). It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents for 30 cents. (38)

Tables 9 and 10. "Imported merchandise entered for consumption in the United States and duties collected thereon, and total values by customs districts." It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents for 15 cents. (38)

Imported merchandise entered for consumption in the United States and duties collected thereon. Issued quarterly. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, single copies 15 to 25 cents, annual subscription 75 cents. This covers the ground for the quarter that the previously mentioned report does for the year.

Monthly Summary of the Foreign Commerce of the United States. This covers the same ground for one month that Foreign Commerce and Navigation does for the year. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, single copies 15 cents, yearly subscription $1.50. (38)

Statistical Abstract of the United States. A section is devoted to the foreign commerce of the United States, based on the Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents for 50 cents. (38)

Trade of the United States with the World, 1914–15. Imports and exports of merchandise into and from the United States by countries and principal articles during the years ending June 30, 1914 and 1915. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents for 20 cents. (38)

Total Values of Imports and Exports of the United States. This is a monthly statement and may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, upon request.

74. Income Tax.

An article on incidents of income tax appears in the Annalist, January 8, 1917, page 36, with title "The tax dodger as the Treasury sees him." Contains a table showing the yield of the graduated tax for 1915 and 1916.

75. Index Numbers.

The Statist, London, prints at monthly intervals under the heading "Increasing cost of living—the Statist's index number of prices," in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures. These cover the wholesale prices of 45 commodities, the average for 11 years, 1867–1877, being 100. Shows also the course of prices monthly since the war began. (See the issues for Jan. 13, 1917,

p. 63–65; Feb. 10, p. 228, 229, price and index number of silver; Mar. 10, p. 412; Apr. 7, p. 587, 588.)

The Annalist prints regularly in each number a diagram entitled "Curve of the cost of living," showing the fluctuations in the average price of 25 food commodities, representing a theoretical family's food budget. Under the heading, "Another record for commodity prices," Bradstreet's for May 12, 1917, page 306, price movements are set forth in a table in which are given the index numbers, based on the prices per pound of 96 articles for 13 years, 1904–1917. An exhibit names the articles that advanced, declined, or remained unchanged during a month's time—May 1, 1917, compared with April 1, 1917; May 1, 1917, compared with May 1, 1916.

The Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics includes retail prices of food in the United States. These are summarized from time to time and printed with much detail and additional matter in the bulletin of the bureau, "Retail prices and cost of living" series.

76. Interdepartmental Advisory Committee.

A committee of the Council of National Defense. (35)

77. International Institute of Agriculture.

See Agriculture, International Institute of. (5)

78. Labor.

The American Association for Labor Legislation has issued "Labor Laws in War Time, No. 1, Special Bulletin, April 1917," 4 pages, which may be obtained from the association, 131 East Twenty-third Street, New York City.

The bulletin is to be issued from time to time in advocacy of the retention of the standards of labor protection. The first issue contains a summary statement of the minimum requirements essential to the welfare of wage earners as to safety, sanitation, hours, wages, child labor, women's work, social insurance, administration, etc.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has published as Bulletin 222, "Welfare Work in British Munition Factories," reprints of the memoranda of the British health of munition workers' committee. This covers general supervision, industrial canteens, construction and equipment, food, washing and bathing facilities. Sent free to libraries. An appendix lists other bulletins relating to labor in foreign countries as affected by the war. See especially Bulletins 221 and 223.

The Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics gives current information concerning labor matters, especially the relations of the Government to wage earners, labor legislation in the States, and labor matters in foreign countries. Libraries may secure copies by applying to the United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.

The National Consumers' League, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City, has issued a number of circulars, leaflets, and letters, to be had on application, directing attention to the danger of breaking down the safeguards of labor concerning long hours, sanitary conditions, women, and children, etc., which years of hard work have brought into existence. (See also 47.)

79. Labor, Committee on.

A committee of the Advisory commission of the Council of National Defense. Samuel Gompers, chairman. (35)

80. Land Cultivation, Great Britain.

The official notices and circulars in regard to land cultivation are printed currently in the Journal of the Board of Agriculture, London. The board of agriculture, under the authorization of the food controller, has charge of the acquisition of land for cultivation to aid the food supply.

The Agricultural policy subcommittee of the reconstruction committee of the board of agriculture, which was appointed August, 1916, to consider and report upon the methods of effecting an increase in the home-grown food supplies, having regard to the need of such increase in the interest of national security, has just issued Part I of their report as Parliamentary papers by command (Cd. 8506), for sale by T. Fisher Unwin, London, W. C., price 3d.

Legislation, Emergency.

See War legislation (145–151).

Liberty Bond Issue.

See Treasury Department (141).

81. Life Extension Institute.

Headquarters.—25 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City; branch, 615 Fourteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Purpose.—The Life Extension Institute was incorporated in New York City in January, 1914, with the object "To lengthen life by applying modern science." The means by which this is being obtained are, first, a hygiene reference board of nearly a

hundred leading experts on matters relating to health, which aims to settle, as far as possible, the many disputed questions of personal hygiene and to solve such problems as "how to ventilate our homes and to clothe and feed our bodies"; second, a system of health inspection of individuals.

Organization and membership.—The officers of the institute are Elmer E. Rittenhouse, president; Harold A. Ley, vice president; James A. Lennehan, secretary; Eugene L. Fish, director of hygiene. Prof. Irving Fisher is chairman of the hygiene reference board, composed of nearly 100 prominent persons, including such names as William H. Taft; Dr. George H. Simmons, of the American Medical Association; Dr. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins; Mabel Boardman; and Harvey W. Wiley.

Publications.—Hitherto the bulletins issued by the institute have dealt with matters pertaining to hygiene, etc., but on May 25, 1917, the organization entered into the campaign for increased food production by devoting its "Monthly News Letter" to that subject. The news service of the institute costs $3 a year. Libraries and other public organizations may obtain it on an exchange basis, however. Address the New York office.

References.—The objects, organization, and personnel of the Life Extension Institute are contained in a prospectus issued by the institute. Articles on the organization are to be found in the following: Nation, January 8, 1914, volume 98, 27–8; Survey, January 24, 1914, volume 31, 483–4.

82. Life Insurance Rates.

At the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, Des Moines, April 17–18, 1917, a committee was appointed to take up with life insurance companies the question of uniform war-service regulations. (New York Times, May 6, p. 8, col. 1–5.)

Information as to action taken can be secured from the chairman of the committee on this subject, Mr. Burton Mansfield, insurance commissioner, New Haven, Conn.

83. Medical Section.

A section of the Council of National Defense. Dr. Frank F. Simpson, chairman. (35)

84. Medicine and Surgery, Committee on.

A committee of the Advisory commission of the Council of National Defense. Dr. Franklin H. Martin, chairman. (35)

85. Military Engineering Committee of New York.

Headquarters.—29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. J. S. Langthorn, secretary; Joseph Struthers, office manager.

Membership made up of some of the past and present officers of the national engineering societies of the United States.

Function.—Its purpose is to aid the Government in organizing engineering regiments for the war, and afford opportunities for instruction by lectures on military engineering, regular courses of studies, and drill.

86. Military Laws of the United States.

"The Military Laws of the United States," 1915, fifth edition, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for $1.10. (38)

It contains a complete index. A new revision and codification was authorized by the act of August 29, 1916. See a circular published by the Office of the Judge Advocate General, "Revision and Codification of Military Laws, Dec. 15, 1916."

The new edition has just appeared and costs $1.50. It contains the additional laws grouped at the back.

87. Military Railroads.

The Corps of Engineers, United States Army, has just published, as Professional Paper 32, Maj. W. D. Connor's "Military Railways, revised edition, 1916," which may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents for 50 cents. It supplements that part of the Engineers' "Field Manual" known as "Part 4, Railroads." The manual was issued in 1912, and may also be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents for $1 per copy. (38). See also (116–120).

88. Military Science, Bibliography.

The United States Military Academy at West Point has published a "Classified list of works on military and professional subjects recommended to the graduating class, United States Military Academy, by a board of officers, revised 1916." This may be had by libraries on request.

The list is arranged under the headings "Administration," "Tactics," "Horses and horsemanship," "Art of war," "Transportation and supply," "Signaling," "Military topography," "Military engineering," "Fortifications," "Military hygiene," "Ordnance," "Coast Artillery," "Law," "Civil engineering," "River and harbor work," "Military history and biography," "Periodicals."

The War College Division, General Staff, United States Army, has published since October, 1915, "A monthly list of military information carded from books, periodicals, etc." This is now being sent to a limited list of libraries.

The "International Military Digest," a monthly review (with quarterly and annual cumulations) of the current literature of military science is published by the Cumulative Digest Corporation, 241 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York, at $3.50 per year, with the annual cumulation $5. This is more than a bibliography as it digests the articles in over 80 periodicals, mostly military. See also (43).

89. Military Training, Universal.

An address by C. W. Hetherington, professor of physical education and recreation, University of Wisconsin, with the title, "Shall military training be given our youth?" has been published as Senate Document No. 22, Sixty-fifth Congress, first session, and may be obtained, on application, from Members of Congress. It considers the physical, moral, and social qualifications required by those entering the military service and how universal military training fosters these.

90. Militia.

Under the title "The Militia," Dr. James Brown Scott has brought together extracts from the Journals and Debates of the Federal Convention, the State constitutional conventions, the Congress, the Federalist, together with other papers relating to the militia of the United States, which has been printed as Sixty-fourth Congress, second session, Senate Document No. 695, and is to be obtained only through a Member of Congress.

The Library of Congress has prepared a typewritten "List of References on the Militia," copies of which may be obtained from the Public Affairs Information Service, White Plains, N. Y., for the cost of copying, 25 cents.

91. Mobilization of Industries, Great Britain.

The World's Work, London, has printed a series of articles by Fred A. Talbot on "How Britain Went to War," descriptive of the methods worked out to adapt the industries of the Empire to supplying the allies with munitions. I, October, 1916, pages 397–408 (raw material and labor, razors, barbed wire, sand bags); II, November, 1916, pages 481–496 (housing and tents); III, January, 1917, pages 122–138; IV, February, 1917, pages 238–246 (both on lumber); V, March, 1917, pages 326–345 (boots and shoes); VI, April, 1917, pages 420–433 (wool, flax, clothing, Russian Government sole buyer and seller of flax); VII, May,

1917, pages 526–537 (clothing, khaki, socks, gloves for barbed wire).

92. Mobilization of Industries, United States Board on.

Authorized by section 120 of act of June 3, 1916 (64th Cong., Public Act 85, H. R. 12766.) (38)

The act authorized the President in his discretion to appoint a board on mobilization of industries essential for military preparedness. The act covered the control of manufacturing plants capable of turning out arms, ammunition, equipment, and supplies. No action taken to date, the functions falling within the scope of the Council of National Defense. (35)

93. Munitions, Committee on.

A committee of the Advisory commission of the Council of National Defense. Howard E. Coffin, chairman. (35)

94. Munitions, Statistics of Exportation.

Statistics of the exportation of munitions from the United States are to be found in the export statistics published by the Department of Commerce. For a list of the Department's export publications see the heading "Exports, Statistics of." (45)

95. Munitions Standard Board.

A board of the Council of National Defense. Frank A. Scott, chairman. (35)

96. National Board for Historical Service.

Headquarters.—Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., Waldo G. Leland, secretary.

Originated at a meeting of writers and teachers of history held in Washington April 29–30, 1917.

Membership consists of Victor S. Clark, Robert D. W. Connor, Carl R. Fish, Charles D. Hazen, Charles Hull, Gaillard Hunt, Waldo G. Leland, James T. Shotwell, Frederick J. Turner.

Function.—To bring into useful operation the intelligence and skill of the historical workers of the country; to suggest plans of work and organization to workers in various localities; and to serve as a central exchange for collecting ideas and furnishing information.

Publications have not been issued, but plans are under consideration for pamphlets or small popular books similar to those issued in other countries.

References.—See article "Historians and the War," in the Dial for May 17, 1917, pages 427–428; and an article by James T. Shotwell in the History Teacher's Magazine, June, 1917, p. 199–200.

97. National Institute of Efficiency.

Headquarters.—119 West Fortieth Street, New York City.

Origin.—The National Institute of Efficiency was incorporated under the educational laws of the District of Columbia February 12, 1916.

Organization.—The governors of the institute are: Gutzon Borglum, Melvil E. Dewey, William F. Dix, Dr. Henry Sturgis Drinker, John H. Finley, Philip H. Gadsden, John Hays Hammond, Job E. Hedges, Henry B. Joy, Curtis J. Mar, J. Horace McFarland, Emerson McMillan, Truman H. Newberry, Raymond B. Price, Alton B. Parker, Admiral Robert E. Peary, Herbert W. Rice, John A. Stewart, Conrad H. Syme, Richard B. Watrous, William R. Willcox, Henry A. Wise Wood, Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood. The officers are: President, Melvil E. Dewey; vice president, Alton B. Parker; secretary, Richard B. Watrous; treasurer, Herbert W. Rice.

Membership open to anyone upon the payment of $5 yearly. Each member receives a years' subscription to the Independent and four monographs upon efficiency and (at the present time) upon war.

Function.—"To promote efficiency in the individual, to popularize its practice, and to develop personal efficiency as applied to every problem of life." Accordingly it aims "to make available and of practical value to the average man the best results attending the work of experts in the universities, factories, studios, and even the playing field of the country." At the present time the institute is directing its attention almost exclusively to matter pertaining to the efficient conduct of the war, and to the furtherance of it has organized a war-service bureau.

Publications.—The Independent is the official organ of the institute, and Edward Earle Purinton, chairman of the editorial board, conducts a department in that periodical.

At this time plans are being made for a series of authoritative handbooks of the war. As announced, the first is to be written by Henry Woodhouse, governor of the Aero Club of America, and entitled "The Eyes of Our Army and Navy." Others of the series are to be "Efficiency and Naval Defense," by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske; "Efficiency and National Defense," by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood; and a monograph, by E. St. Elmo Lewis, dealing with the business organization of the war.

References.—Further information concerning the National Institute of Efficiency is to be found in the following numbers

of the Independent: March 27, 1916, volume 85, 445; April 14, 1917, volume 90, 144; May 19, 1917, volume 90, 336.

98. National Research Council.

Headquarters.—29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City; C. T. Hutchinson, secretary.

Originated in a unanimous vote of the National Academy of Sciences, passed April 19, 1916, to offer its services to the President of the United States in the interest of national preparedness. This resulted in a request from President Wilson that the academy carry its offer into effect. Steps were at once taken to organize the National Research Council. July 24 President Wilson offered the cooperation of the departments of the Government.

Membership consists of a number of leading scientists of the country and representatives of the scientific research bureaus of the Government. For list of members see Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, October, 1916, volume 2, page 608, and Science, October 20, 1916, page 562.

Function.—To prepare an inventory of research, equipment, and men; to promote cooperation, especially with educational institutions, research foundations, and Government bureaus; all to strengthen the national defense and to render the United States independent of foreign sources of supply liable to be affected by the war.

Funds of the engineering foundation have been placed at its disposal for one year.

Publications.—Report of the organizing committee in Proceedings of National Academy of Science, 1916, volume 2, pages 507–510. First annual report in same for October, 1916, pages 602–608.

References.—Science, August 25, reprints the report of the organizing committee, and October 20 the report of the first meeting of the council. See the Nation, October 19, 1916, page 369, for article descriptive of its purpose.

99. National Service Reserve.

Plans were submitted by George W. Pepper to the Council of National Defense for a great national association to correlate the numerous organizations offering services in various fields, thus "lifting this burden from Government officials and giving all an opportunity to serve without duplication or waste of energy." (New York Times, May 4, 1917, p. 1, col. 7; p. 2, col. 7.)

100. Naval Consulting Board.

Headquarters.—Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Organized by Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, on October 6–7, 1915.

Membership.—Members elected by 11 engineering societies, as follows, with Thomas A. Edison, chairman:

American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Frank Julian Sprague and Benjamin G. Lamme.

American Institute of Mining Engineers, William L. Saunders and Benjamin B. Thayer.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers, William Le Roy Emmet and Spencer Miller.

American Society of Civil Engineers, Andrew M. Hunt and Alfred Craven.

American Chemical Society, W. R. Whitney and L. H. Baekeland.

American Electrochemical Society, Joseph W. Richards and Lawrence Addicks.

Inventors' Guild, Peter Cooper Hewitt and Thomas Robins.

American Society of Aeronautic Engineers, Henry A. W. Wood and Elmer A. Sperry.

American Society of Automobile Engineers, Howard E. Coffin and Andrew L. Riker.

American Aeronautical Society, Mathew B. Sellers and Hudson Maxim.

American Mathematical Society, Robert S. Woodward and Arthur G. Webster.

Function.—Originally to study the question of preparedness and to increase the efficiency of the Navy. Examines inventions relating to naval warfare. Through its committee on industrial preparedness the board has made an inventory of the industries which can produce Army and Navy supplies; has worked out a plan for placing educational orders with manufacturers whereby they can get the experience needed to fill Government orders for arms, munitions, etc., and has demonstrated that skilled labor must be kept enrolled so that it can not enlist, but must be kept at work in the industrial plants. From the activities of this committee, under its chairman, Howard E. Coffin, has developed the Council of National Defense.

Publications.—Industrial Research Stations. 1916.

References.—Engineering Magazine, September, 1916, descriptive, including methods of securing information; Iron Trade Review, January 11, 1917, historical and descriptive; Scientific American, October 2, 1915, pages 301 and 326; and Engineering

Magazine, November, 1915, gives biographical sketches of the members. See also Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering, October 15, 1915, for organization and functions.

101. Navy Department.

An article, "How the Navy Department is organized," in the Engineering Magazine, November, 1915, gives three diagrams showing the present organization, the organization under Secretary Meyer, and the arrangement under an absolute monarchy.

102. Neutrality Board.

The Neutrality board was formed to advise the State Department on questions relating to the neutrality of the United States in the European war, and was composed of James Scott Brown, chairman, Rear Admiral Oliver, and Rear Admiral Knapp. (On his death Capt. Fletcher took his place.) On May 4, 1917, Secretary of State Lansing informed Mr. Brown that the services of the board were no longer needed.

103. Officers Reserve Corps.

"Special Regulations No. 43," just issued by The Adjutant General, United States Army, and to be obtained on application to that office, contains information on the duties and requirements of the corps, examinations, appointments, etc.

104. Official Bulletin, Division of.

A division of the Committee on public information, whose duty it is to publish a daily paper. See Public Information, Committee on. (112)

Has published daily since May 10 the Official Bulletin. Subscription rates, 1 year $5, 6 months $3. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

105. Pictures, Division of.

A division of the Committee on public information whose duty concerns motion pictures, news photographs, posters, and illustrations. See Public Information, Committee on. (112)

106. Platinum.

The vital position of platinum in the production of chemicals entering into the manufacture of explosives has emphasized the scarcity of the metal and called forth from the Geological Survey the following, which may be obtained from the Publication Division of the Geological Survey on application:

"Gold-platinum-palladium lode in southern Nevada," by Adolph Knopf, April 12, 1915. (Bulletin 620 A.)

"Platinum and allied metals in 1914 and 1915," by James M. Hill. (Two advance sections of Mineral Resources of the United States, 1914 and 1915.)

"Platinum," by James M. Hill. (Advance section of Bulletin 666, entitled "Our mineral supplies." It is issued as Bulletin 666-*d*.

Among other sources of information are The Mineral Industry during 1915, New York, 1916, $10, pages 572–583; Engineering and Mining Journal, April 6, 1917, volume 103, pages 4–6.

Substitutes.—Among books and periodical articles dealing with substitutes for platinum are "Development of practical substitutes for platinum and its alloys," by F. A. Fahrenwald, published by the American Institute of Mining Engineers, New York, 1916, 25 cents; "The mineral industry during 1915," New York, 1916, $10, pages 582 and 583; "Silver-palladium alloy, substitute for platinum, patented by P. R. Heyl," Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering, February 1, 1916, volume 14, page 164.

War uses.—An article entitled "War importance of platinum" appears in the Engineering and Mining Journal for August 26, 1916, volume 102, pages 385–386. See also New York Times, May 29, 1917, page 5, columns 3–4. An article on the uses of platinum entitled "Why platinum is in such demand," appeared in the New York Times May 13, 1917, section 2, page 8, columns 5–6. See also "Nation's need of platinum," the Annalist, April 23, 1917, page 557; "The hunt for platinum," the Annalist, May 7, 1917, page 606.

107. Post Office Department.

A statistical account of the operations of the Post Office Department under existing abnormal conditions is printed in the Annalist, January 15, 1917, pages 116–117, with the title "Uncle Sam's billion-dollar business."

108. Potash.

The cutting off of the potash supply from Germany has resulted in extensive investigations into possible sources of supply within the United States by the Government, notably the Department of Agriculture and the Geological Survey. The Geological Survey has reprinted from its Mineral Resources for each year "Potash salts summary" which may be had free on application to the Survey. It has also reprinted for free distribution advance chapters by H. S. Gale from its "Contributions to economic geology." These deal with "Our mineral supplies," "Potash and other salines," and "The search

for potash in the United States." From the same source is reprinted a chapter by James H. Hance on "Potash in western saline deposits." Attention should also be directed to United States Geological Survey Bulletin No. 530, 1913, which contains "The search for potash in the Desert Basin Region," by H. S. Gale, pages 295–312, and "Occurrence of potash salts in the bitterns of the eastern United States," by W. C. Phalen, pages 313–329, 30 cents paper, 45 cents cloth; and to Bulletin No. 512, "Potash-bearing rocks of the Leucite Hills, Sweetwater County, Wyo.," by Alfred R. Schultz and Whitman Cross, 5 cents.

The Department of Agriculture has published a number of circulars and bulletins dealing with particular regions and minerals. Particular attention should be directed to the following: "Possible sources of potash in the United States," by Frank K. Cameron, published in the Agricultural Yearbook, 1912, pages 523–536 ($1), and also published as a separate, 5 cents; "Potash from kelp," by the same author, published as Report No. 100 of the United States Department of Agriculture, $2; "The use of feldspathic rocks as fertilizers," by Allerton S. Cushman, published by the Bureau of Plant Industry as Bulletin No. 104, 5 cents; and "Fertilizer resources of the United States," published as Sixty-second Congress, second session, Senate Document 190, 75 cents.

The Department of Commerce has contributed a report by T. H. Norton, "Potash production in California and potash from kelp," 5 cents.

All of the above-mentioned publications may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, at the prices annexed. (38)

See also "Mobilization of potash resources," by W. Kützleb, in The Annalist, May 7, 1917, page 628, which describes a possible production of 2,000,000 tons a year as a by-product of cement plants, marketable at $15 a ton. In the Bulletin of the American Institute of Mining Engineers for January 1917, No. 121, pages 1–32, R. J. Wysor tells of work which is being done in the making of potash as a by-product of the blast furnace.

The First National Bank of Boston called attention on April 18, 1917, to the fact that in 1916 20,000,000 pounds of potash, having a value of $3,500,000, were produced, and authorities are quite unanimous in the opinion that future results will be materially better. The value of the 1916 product was more than ten times that of 1915, and about two-and-a-half times the amount of 1860, the previous high figure. Both quantity and

value of productions for the year just closed exceeded, respectively, those of the imported product for the first time since 1905, the earliest period for which both production and import figures are strictly comparable.

109. Poultry Raising.

The Department of Agriculture has published a "Back-yard poultry leaflet," to be had on application to the department. It gives instructions for the care of a small flock of hens, housing and feeding of poultry for home consumption, feeding of young chicks, destruction of poultry mites, care of setting hens, brooding chickens, preserving eggs, winter eggs, and special feeds.

110. Prize Cases, Great Britain.

The reports of the prize cases have been published separately under the following title: "British and colonial cases, reports of prize cases decided during the present war in the courts of Great Britain and the over-seas dominions." So far seven parts have been issued. Part 1–5, forming volume 1, contains the cases of 1914–15; parts 6–7 contain the cases down to April, 1916. These are published by Stevens & Sons, London. Price, 7/6 each. (v. 1, cloth, £2.)

The prize cases also appear currently in the Law Times Reports and Law Reports, probate division.

111. Prohibition in War.

The Committee of Sixty, with Prof. Irving Fisher as president, has undertaken to conserve the grain supply by diverting it from the manufacture of liquors. A joint meeting with a committee of the American Brewers' Association was arranged to discuss the problem. See New York Times, May 3, 1917, page 6, column 4. For the results of the conference see New York Times, May 15, page 12, column 8.

The prohibition of the use of grain for distilling purposes has been made the subject of hearings before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, United States Senate, and parts 1–2 of the hearings have been printed for the use of the committee. These can only be obtained from Members of Congress, for whose use a limited edition is printed.

Two articles in the New York Evening Post May 19, 1917, Section I, occupy the most of pages 4 and 5. They cover "British restrictions in alcoholic drinks," showing what restrictive measures have been adopted, and "Prohibition gaining in Great Britain," showing the effects of the restrictive measures, economic as well as hygienic.

The National Institute of Social Sciences has taken a mail vote on prohibition during the war—360 affirmatives, 62 negatives, 46 favoring a number of partial schemes. See New York Evening Post, May 26, 1917, page 11, column 5.

112. Public Information, Committee on.

Headquarters.—10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Created by Executive order April 14, 1917.

Membership and organization.—The committee consists of the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy, and Mr. George Creel, civilian chairman. The work of the committee is at present handled by seven divisions.

Division of external communications, to censor cables and watch the Mexican border.

Division of publicity, to gather news from various Government departments and disseminate it to the newspapers.

Division of visé, covering the reading of daily, weekly, and monthly publications and the telegraphic agencies.

Division of foreign correspondents and foreign language publications, keeping in touch with sentiment of foreign press and American press in foreign languages.

Division of pictures, covering motion pictures, news photographs, posters, and illustrations.

Division of Official Bulletin, publishing daily paper.

Division of civic and educational cooperation, to use existing education and civic agencies to stimulate public opinion concerning the issues of war and disseminate information on the issues at stake.

Function:

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

APRIL 14, 1917.

Letter to the President:

(The President's action in creating the Committee on Public Information was based on the following letter signed by the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy:)

APRIL 13, 1917.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Even though the cooperation of the press has been generous and patriotic, there is a steadily developing need for some authoritative agency to assure the publication of all the vital facts of national defense. Premature or ill-advised announcements of policies, plans, and specific activities, whether innocent or otherwise, would constitute a source of danger.

While there is much that is properly secret in connection with the departments of the Government, the total is small compared to the vast amount of information that it is right and proper for the people to have.

America's great present needs are confidence, enthusiasm, and service, and these needs will not be met completely unless every citizen is given the feeling of partnership that comes with full, frank statements concerning the conduct of the public business.

It is our opinion that the two functions—censorship and publicity—can be joined in honesty and with profit, and we recommend the creation of a Committee on Public Information. The chairman should be a civilian, preferably some writer of proved courage, ability, and vision, able to gain the understanding cooperation of the press and at the same time rally the authors of the country to a work of service. Other members should be the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or an officer or officers detailed to the work by them.

We believe you have the undoubted authority to create this Committee on Public Information without waiting for further legislation, and because of the importance of the task and its pressing necessity we trust that you will see fit to do so.

The committee, upon appointment, can proceed to the framing of regulations and the creation of machinery that will safeguard all information of value to an enemy, and at the same time open every department of Government to the inspection of the people as far as possible. Such regulations and such machinery will, of course, be submitted for your approval before becoming effective.

Respectfully,

ROBERT LANSING.
NEWTON D. BAKER.
JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Appropriation.—Operating on the budget of the Executive office.

Publications.—Official Bulletin, daily. (104) The following publications have just appeared and can be had on application: "Preliminary statement to the press of the United States," 20 p. "War message and facts behind it. Delivered before Congress April 2, 1917, with annotations giving the leading facts on which the rupture with Germany was developed, the issues of international law, and contrasting the spirit of Prussianism and Americanism." 16 p.

References.—See New York Evening Post, May 24, 1917, page 7, columns 1–2, descriptive, and the Bulletin of the Authors' League of America, April, 1917, pages 3–5, touches upon the duties of writers.

113. Publicity, Division of.

A division of the Committee on Public Information, whose duty it is to gather news from various Government departments and disseminate it to the newspapers. See Public Information, Committee on. (112)

114. Radio Telegraphy.

The Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce publishes the following concerning radio communication in the United States, which may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents at the prices indicated. (38) "Radio communication laws and regulations of the United States." 15 cents. "Radio stations of the United States." Issued annually. This is a list of both land and ship stations, Amateur stations are included. 15 cents. "Radio service bulletin." This contains tables of new stations, amendments to or changes in the radio laws, etc. Amateur stations are not referred to. Issued monthly, 5 cents a single copy, 25 cents a year. "Important events in radiotelegraphy." 5 cents.

115. Railroad Commission to the Russian Government.

The United States Railroad Commission to the Russian Government, consisting of five prominent railroad engineers, left Washington on May 9.

Membership.—John F. Stevens, chairman; W. L. Darling; Henry Miller; George Gibbs; and J. P. Griner. The chairman has been made a special minister plenipotentiary.

Function.—To study the railroad situation in Russia, with a view to furnishing the Russian national authorities with roll-

ing stock and other material needed to increase the efficiency of the Russian and Siberian railroads. See New York Times, May 10, 1917, page 8, columns 1–2.

116. Railroads.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the presidents of the railroads April 11, in order to produce a maximum of national transportation efficiency during the war, the direction of the railroads of the United States has been placed in the hands of an Executive committee of the Special Committee on National Defense of the American Railway Association.

From time to time this committee publishes bulletins of their activities, and to date have published five numbers. Copies can be procured by libraries on application to the American Railway Association, Conference Committee on Car Efficiency, Room 66, Kellogg Building, Washington, D. C.

No. 1, issued April 20, deals with the organization of the work, and contains the names and addresses of the members of the various committees, subcommittees, and general agents; No. 2, issued April 27, gives statistics of the railroad equipment needed to move an army, and outlines the relations between the Army and the railroads; No. 3, issued April 30, gives the action of the committee in ordering all railroads of the United States to give coal and iron ore preference over all other traffic; No. 4, issued May 9, is an appeal to the railroads to increase their efficiency, and points out how the railroads can do more work with existing facilities; No. 5, issued May 24, outlines a plan of the Railroads War Board, organized especially to operate all the railroads of the country as one system for purposes of national defense, whereby the fuel supply of the railroads will be conserved. The plan of the Railroads War Board for American railroads to help the railroads of France is also given.

The Library of the Bureau of Railway Economics has prepared an extensive "List of references on the use of railroads in war." This was first printed in the November, 1914, issue of "Special libraries," volume. 5, pages 134–143. The list was later extended and issued in mimeographed form August 2, 1915, and libraries desiring copies can secure them on application to the Library of the Bureau of Railway Economics, 429 Homer Building, Washington, D. C. The Division of Bibliography, Library of Congress, has prepared a mimeographed "List of recent references on railroads in war," which deals more especially with the present war, with particular reference to the United States. This may be had by libraries on application.

See also Edwin A. Pratt's "The rise of rail power in war and conquest, 1833–1914," published by P. S. King & Son, London, 1915, which contains a bibliography on pages 376–397; an article by C. H. Grasty, "Epochal changes in train of war," New York Times, May 1, 1917, page 12, columns 7–8; also the New York Times Magazine Section, May 13, 1917, page 7, "America's railways in single system for war."

117. Railroads, Canada.

The "Report of the Royal Commission to inquire into railways and transportation in Canada," printed in 1917 as sessional paper, No. 20g, deals with the relation of the Dominion Government to the railroads, the crisis being partly due to the stress of war conditions. Recommends the creation of a special board to manage all lines except the Canadian Pacific. This is for sale by the government printer, J. de L. Taché, Ottawa, price 15 cents.

118. Railroads, Great Britain.

The Annalist, May 7, 1917, page 625, contains an article "War operations of English railroads," by W. M. Acworth. Describes the operation of English railways by an executive committee of general managers under Government guaranty of revenue.

119. Railroads, Car Shortage.

An article by H. M. Frazer, "Cutting out dead weight traffic," in The Annalist, February 26, 1917, page 300, suggests a remedy for car shortage by a larger use of package cars for small shipments. Includes a brief statement of cases and causes of congestion of railway traffic.

120. Railroads, Publications of the American Railway Association.

The following list of the various publications of the association and its committees since June, 1916, which deal with the military transportation has been prepared by the Bureau of Railway Economics, 429 Homer Building, Washington, D. C.:

National Railways Corporation. 30 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

Railway preparedness bulletin: Volume 1: No. 1, March 1, 1917, 8 pages; No. 2, April, 1917, pages 9–16; No. 3, May, 1917, pages 17–24.

American Railway Association:

Circulars [mimeographed and printed]—

No. 1698. June 22, 1916. [Cards used in shipments of army supplies].

American Railway Association—Continued.
Circulars [mimeographed and printed]—Continued.
No. 1700. June 24, 1916. [Card used in shipments of army supplies]. 1 page.
No. 1701. June 24, 1916. [Special committee on cooperation with the military authorities, representatives of this committee to be stationed at militia mobilization camps]. 2 pages.
No. 1703. June 29, 1916. [Letter of President Wilson to association]. 1 page.
No. 1707. July 21, 1916. [Preliminary report of special committee on cooperation with the military authorities]. 1 page.
No. 1795. February 17, 1917. [Change of name of committee to special committee on national defense, with membership]. 1 page.
No. 1845. May 8, 1917. [Cooperation between railways subscribing to action of railway executives on Apr. 11, 1917]. 6 pages.
Car Service Commission:
Circulars [printed]—
No. 1. December 11, 1916. [Announcement]. 1 page.
No. 2. December 11, 1916. [Cars loaded with company material]. 1 page.
No. 3. December 16, 1916. [Redistribution of box cars]. 1 page.
No. 4. December 20, 1916. [Cotton shipments]. 1 page.
No. 5. December 18, 1916. [Requests to railways with respect to return of equipment to owning companies]. 1 page.
No. 6. December 22, 1916. [Per diem rules amendments]. 1 page.
No. 7. December 22, 1916. [Reports of box cars interchanged]. 1 page.
Bulletins [printed]—
No. 1. December 7, 1916. [What the railroads are doing to relieve the car shortage]. 4 pages.
No. 2. December 13, 1916. [Interstate Commerce Commission on the car shortage]. 7 pages.
No. 3. December 19, 1916. [What the railroads are doing to relieve car shortage: To enlist public opinion against delinquent roads]. 3 leaves.

American Railway Association—Continued.
Car Service Commission—Continued.
Bulletins [printed]—Continued.
No. 4. December 23, 1916. [What the railroads are doing to relieve car shortage: Delinquent railroads are named by commission on car service]. 4 pages.
No. 5. January 3, 1917. [Moving troops to the Mexican border, from the Army viewpoint]. 4 pages.
No. 6. February 6, 1917. [What the railroads have lost in 10 years from car idleness and car shortage]. 8 pages.
No. 7. March 1, 1917. [What the railroads are doing to relieve car shortage: A statement by the Interstate Commerce Commission issued February 24, 1917.] 4 pages.
No. 8. March 7, 1917. [What the railroads are doing to make "embargoes" helpful to the public.] 4 pages.
No. 9. March 28, 1917. [What the railroads are doing to clean up old freight.] 4 pages.
Special Committee on National Defense:
Bulletins [printed]—
No. 1. April 20, 1917. [How the railroads will be operated during the war.] 8 pages.
No. 2. April 27, 1917. [How much railroad equipment is needed to move an army?] 4 pages.
No. 3. April 30, 1917. [Railroads, in interest of the Nation, to give preferred movement to shipments of iron and coal.] 4 pages.
No. 4. May 9, 1917. [The railroads' supreme patriotic duty to the Nation: Efficiency of existing railroad facilities must be increased.] 7 pages.
No. 5. May 24, 1917. [Steps to conserve fuel supply.] 4 pages.
Special Committee on Cooperation with the Military Authorities, later the Special Committee on National Defense.
Bulletins [printed]—
No. 1. June 24, 1916. [Circular No. 1701 of American Railway Association.] 2 leaves.
No. 2. June 27, 1916. [Bulletin for the information of the railways: Re movements of troops to mobilization points.] 2 leaves and chart.

American Railway Association—Continued.
Special Committee on Cooperation with the Military Authorities, etc.—Continued.
Bulletins [printed]—Continued.

No. 3. June 29, 1916. [Bulletin for the information of the railways: Re interruptions to schedules of troop trains.] 1 page.

No. 4. July 1, 1916. [Code words for telegrams to committee.] 1 page.

No. 5. July 6, 1916. [Corps of inspectors to cooperate with railway and Army officials.] 1 page.

No. 6. January 2, 1917. [Extracts from Quartermaster General's annual report for 1916.] 8 pages.

No. 7. January 25, 1917. [Transportation of troops from Mexican border.] 1 sheet [mimeographed.]

No. 8. March 27, 1917. [Outline of relations between representatives of the American Railway Association and the military authorities, including extract from Handbook of Transportation by Rail and Commercial Vessels of the Quartermaster General of the United States Army.] 14 pages, with 1 sheet letter accompanying.

No. 9. April 16, 1917. [Organization of Special Committee on National Defense.] 4 pages.

Supplement No. 1 to Bulletin No. 9. May 9, 1917. [Additional assigned to various departments and subcommittees.] 1 page.

No. 10. April 26, 1917. [Special order governing use and handling of gondola and hopper cars.] 2 pages; and

No. 11. April 26, 1917. [Approval of proposed rules and regulations to govern handling of freight cars, including general order No. C. S. 1.] 2 pages.

Nos. 10 and 11 printed together.

No. 12. May 4, 1917. [Increase the efficiency of the railroads.] 4 pages.

Supplement to No. 12. May 22, 1917. [Request to railways to report monthly freight operations.] 1 sheet and form.

American Railway Association—Continued.
Special Committee on Cooperation with the Military Authorities, etc.—Continued.
Bulletins [printed]—Continued.
No. 13. May 9, 1917. [Transportation of officers, enlisted men, and inspectors.] 1 page.
No. 14. May 17, 1917. [Designation of Reserve Corps training camps.] 1 page.

121. Raw Materials, Committee on.

A committee of the Advisory commission of the Council of National Defense. Bernard M. Baruch, chairman. (35)

122. Recruiting Exemptions.

The Council of National Defense is studying the question of exemptions from recruiting in certain trades where special skill is required or which are essental to the production of munitions and supplies. See New York Times, April 15, section 1, page 3, column 3, which gives also a list of British trades exempted.

123. Red Cross, American National.

Headquarters.—Seventeenth Street, between D and E Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

Created.—Incorporated by Congress January 5, 1905, by an act entitled "An act to incorporate the American National Red Cross." The act will be found in Statutes at Large, Fifty-eighth Congress, third session, volume 33, part 1, chapter 23, pages 599–602.

Organization.—The governing body consists of a central committee numbering 18 persons, appointed in the manner following: Six by the incorporators, six by the representatives of the State and Territorial societies, and six by the President of the United States, one of whom shall be designated by him as chairman, and one each to be named by him from the Departments of State, War, Navy, Treasury, and Justice. The central committee appoints an executive committee of seven persons from its own members. At present the national officers are: President, Hon. Woodrow Wilson; vice president, Robert W. DeForest; treasurer, Hon. John Skelton Williams; counselor, Hon. John W. Davis; secretary, Charles L. Magee; chairman central committee, Hon. William Howard Taft; vice chairman, Eliot Wadsworth.

The work of the society is carried on under the following departments:

Department of Chapters, Edgar H. Wells, director.

Department of Civilian Relief, W. Frank Persons, director general.

Department of Military Relief, Col. Jefferson R. Kean, director general.

Bureau of Medical Service, Maj. Clarence H. Connor, director.

National Committee Red Cross Nursing Service, Miss Jane A. Delano, chairman.

Bureau of Nursing Service, Miss Clara D. Noyes, director.

Bureau of Red Cross Supply Service, T. W. Farnam, director.

Membership.—Every resident of the United States is eligible to Red Cross membership. Annual membership is $1, subscribing membership $2, sustaining membership $10, life membership $25, patron membership, $100.

Functions.—The purposes of the National American Red Cross are:

1. To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded in time of war.

2. To act in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the military and naval authorities as a medium of communication between the people of the United States of America and their Army and Navy.

3. To carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace, and to apply the same to mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great national calamities.

Funds.—The society is supported by voluntary contributions of money and supplies.

Publications.—The annual report of the American National Red Cross is published as a Government document and may be obtained through one's Congressman. The Red Cross Magazine is the official organ of the Red Cross. It is published monthly by Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y., at $2 a year; 20 cents a copy. A $2 membership in the American National Red Cross Society entitles one to the magazine.

Among the other publications of the Red Cross are the American Red Cross textbook on first aid, by Maj. Charles Lynch, which is issued in four editions, Woman's, Miner's, Railroad, and Police and Firemen, at 30 cents each. These are abridged from a comprehensive textbook entitled "American Red Cross Textbook on First Aid and Relief Columns," price $1. There has also been published "Elementary hygiene and the home care of the sick," by Jane A. Delano and Isabel McIsaac, 50 cents, cloth $1; and the "American Red Cross textbook on home

dietetics," by Ada Z. Fish, $1. These may be obtained from P. Blackiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

References.—A "List of references on the work of the American Red Cross in the European war," prepared by the Division of Bibliography, Library of Congress, has been published by the Red Cross Society and may be obtained upon request from the Bureau of Publications of the Department of Chapters of the American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

The President's address at the dedication of the Red Cross Building in Washington on May 12, 1917, is printed in the Official Bulletin for May 14, No. 4 (104), and also in the Congressional Record for May 18, 1917, page 265. (38)

124. **Red Cross War Council.**

Headquarters.—Seventeenth Street, between D and E Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

Created.—The Red Cross War Council was created by President Wilson May 10, 1917, and consists of the following persons: Henry P. Davison (chairman), William H. Taft, Edwin N. Hurley, Cornelius N. Bliss, jr., Charles D. Norton, Grayson M. P. Murphy, and Eliot Wadsworth. It is the outgrowth of a meeting of prominent business men called by President Wilson April 21, 1917, to lay plans for a Red Cross fund-raising campaign. It has undertaken to raise money for the relief of the dependent families of United States soldiers and the residents of those parts of France from which the Germans have been recently driven.

Publications.—The council has not published anything as yet, confining itself thus far to notices in the daily press. The Survey, May 19, 1917, volume 38, pages 162–4, has an article concerning it, entitled "The Red Cross civilian relief plan."

References.—In the Survey have appeared, also, two series of articles dealing with civilian relief; the first, by Paul U. Kellogg, entitled "A Canadian city in war time," issues of March 17, 24, 31, and April 7, 21, 1917; the second, by Karl de Schweinitz, based upon lectures delivered in New York by Porter R. Lee, of the New York School of Philanthropy, with the sanction of the American Red Cross, entitled "The task of civilian war relief," issues of April 21, 28, May 5, 12, 19, 26, 1917. The former series has been published by the Survey Associates (Inc.), 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York City, as a pamphlet. Terms upon which both series can be supplied may be obtained by writing to them.

125. Red Star Animal Relief, American.

See American Red Star Animal Relief. (10)

Russia, American Commission to.

See American Commission to Russia (8).

126. Science and Research, Committee on.

A committee of the Advisory commission of the Council of National Defense. Dr. Hollis Godfrey, chairman. The committee also includes engineering and education. (35)

127. Shipping, Committee on.

A committee of the Council of National Defense. William Denman, chairman. (35)

128. Shipping, Government Aid.

The Department of Commerce has published the following book by Grosvenor M. Jones upon Government aid to merchant shipping:

"Government aid to merchant shipping. Study of subsidies, subventions, and other forms of State aid in principal countries of the world." It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents for 25 cents. (38)

129. Shipping, Merchant Vessels of the United States.

The Department of Commerce publishes an annual list of the merchant vessels of the United States with the official numbers and signal letters awarded them. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents for 75 cents. (38)

The Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce has issued separately part six of its annual list of the merchant vessels of the United States under the title "Seagoing vessels of the United States with official numbers and signal letters." It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents for 25 cents. (38)

130. Shipping Board, United States.

Headquarters.—Munsey Building, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Created by act of September 7, 1916.

Membership consists of William Denman, chairman, Theodore Brent, vice chairman, R. B. Stevens, John C. Donald, John B. White.

Function.—To encourage, develop, and create a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet the requirements of the United States and to regulate carriers by water. The board has power to construct and equip, purchase, lease, or

charter vessels for use as naval auxiliaries in time of war. It is also empowered to organize one or more corporations to purchase, lease, charter, and operate the vessels authorized to be constructed by this act.

131. Ships, Standardization.

The Department of Commerce has published a pamphlet by E. Platt Stratton, entitled "Standardization in the construction of freight ships" (iron ships only). To be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents for 5 cents. (38)

132. Silver.

In The Statist, London, February 24, 1917, pages 313–315, there is an article "Silver; world's production since 1860," which gives quantities by countries, production 1851 to 1916, and yearly highest and lowest prices.

133. Speculation.

An article by William H. Kent, "Future trading and the farmer," The Annalist, February 26, 1917, page 306, illustrates the beneficial influence of commercial exchange speculation in marketing agricultural products, and shows the advantage over the old system of carrying on the business through middlemen and commission men.

See also "Patten on speculation," by James A. Patten, the Annalist, April 23, 1917, page 60.

"Ending speculation in food stuffs," by C. S. Duncan, the Annalist, May 7, 1917, page 623 (argues that legal enactment must provide for the farmer the functions of the middleman, if the speculator is eliminated).

134. Submarines.

An article entitled "The limitations of submarines described by Admiral Sims" is printed in New York Times, May 20, 1917, section 8, page 1, columns 1–3. It outlines the methods of attack and defense. On the status of the submarine and the question of armed merchant vessels there is a pamphlet by A. Pearce Higgins, "Defensively armed merchant ships and submarine warfare," London, Stevens & Sons (Ltd.), 1917, price 1 shilling.

135. Supplies, Committee on.

A committee of the Advisory commission of the Council of National Defense. Julius Rosenwald, chairman. (35)

136. Supplies, Purchase of.

An article in the New York Times, May 12, 1917, page 1, column 4, discusses a plan for the creation of one purchasing board to purchase all supplies for the allies.

137. Taxation.

A "Memorial of American economists to Congress regarding war finance" appears in the Congressional Record (to get it see 38) for May 10, 1917, page 2136. It strongly urges the advantages of taxation as a means of raising war revenue on the ground that it is practicable, prevents price inflation, is just, and will increase war efficiency. Suggests forms of taxation during war.

An article, "Otto H. Kahn criticises the war-tax proposals," is printed in the New York Times, May 21, 1917, page 10, columns 6–8. Points out differences between conscripting men and wealth, the danger of a confiscating income tax, the advantage of a tax on incomes over a tax on business, draws examples from England's experience, and defines the position of the well-to-do in war. This has been reprinted, with additions, as a separate, and may be obtained by libraries on application to the author, 52 William Street, New York City.

See also "Financing the war," by C. J. Bullock, in the Quarterly Journal of Economics, May, 1917 (v. 31, p. 357–79); "Our power to finance a war," The Annalist, February 12, 1917 (p. 237); "Would finance war through taxes," by H. J. Davenport, The Annalist, March 5, 1917 (p. 334); "Taxation *v.* bonds," by Irving Fisher, The Annalist, March 26, 1917 (p. 439); "Should wealth be conscripted?" by B. M. Anderson, The Annalist, April 16, 1917 (p. 524); "Loans and taxes in war finance," by O. M. W. Sprague, in American Economic Review, March, 1917 (p. 199–223); and "How to finance the war," by Profs. Seligman and Haig, in Columbian War Papers, series 1, No. 7.

Referendum No. 20 of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America on "Financing the war" discusses taxation and bond issues and gives tables of possible taxes and the amounts they might produce.

138. Tin Plate, Committee on the Conservation of.

At the call of the Secretaries of Commerce and Agriculture, committees representing the tin plate and can manufacturers and the canning industry, together with the president of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, met in conference May 1, 1917, at the Department of Commerce to plan for the conservation of tin plate in order to insure a full pack of all products of the canning industry. At that time a subcommittee was appointed by the conferees to report upon the situation, the subcommittee consisting of Dr. C. L. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture; Dr. E. E.

Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce; J. E. Andrews, American Steel & Tin Plate Co.; H. W. Phelps, American Can Co.; Henry Borden, president of the National Canners' Association; W. F. Burrows, president of Libby, McNeill & Libby; Theodore Whitmarsh, president of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association.

This subcommittee embodied its report in recommendations to the Secretaries of Commerce and Agriculture, which were published in the newspapers of May 8, 1917. Copies of the recommendations were sent to all the interested parties.

A discussion of the tin-plate shortage and of the report of the Committee on the conservation of tin plate is to be found in the Canning Trade for April 2, 1917 (p. 26–27), and May 14, 1917 (p. 24).

The report of the Committee on the conservation of tin plate may be obtained from the Department of Commerce on request.

139. Training Camp Activities, Federal Commission on.

Headquarters.—General Land Office Building, Eighth and F Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

Organization and membership.—On May 5, 1917, the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, announced the formation of a commission to be known as the Federal Commission on Training Camp Activities, the members being: Chairman, Raymond B. Fosdick, formerly commissioner of accounts of New York; Joseph E. Raycroft, professor of hygiene and director of physical education at Princeton University; Joseph Lee, president of the Playground Association of America; John R. Mott, of the International Y. M. C. A.; Lee F. Hanmer, of the Russell Sage Foundation; Charles P. Neill, formerly of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor; Thomas J. Howells, of Pittsburgh; Malcolm L. McBride, of Cleveland; and Maj. Palmer E. Pierce, of the United States Army.

Functions of the commission are: First, to keep the Secretary of War informed as to the moral conditions in training camps and the zones surrounding them; second, to coordinate the various agencies that are seeking to serve the soldiers.

References.—Information concerning the commission is contained in an article appearing in the magazine section of the New York Times, May 20, 1917 (p. 5), entitled "Making vice unattractive in soldiers' camps." An elaborate program has already been mapped out. See the Official Bulletin, May 24, 1917, No. 13 (p. 8). (104)

140. Transportation and Communication, Committee on.

A committee of the Advisory commission of the Council of National Defense. Daniel Willard, chairman. (35)

141. Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department has issued a number of circulars and leaflets relating to the Liberty Bond issue. Among these are department Circulars Nos. 78–79, 81–82, Weekly Press Matter 1–3a, and two pamphlets, Liberty Bond Sunday and Liberty Loan Bonds—what they are and what they stand for and how to buy them. These documents relating to this important financial undertaking may be had free, and should be in the hands of all librarians.

142. United States Boys' Working Reserve.

Headquarters.—United States Department of Labor, Mills Building, Washington, D. C.

Origin.—The Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson, announced on May 5, 1917, the organization of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, to be under the supervision of the Departments of Labor and Agriculture.

Organization.—William Edwin Hall is the director, and the work is carried on through a committee composed of the governors of the States and the heads of representative boys' organizations.

Function.—The object of the Reserve is to enlist boys between the ages of 16 and 21 for work upon farms and in shipyards.

Publications.—No literature has been issued as yet, aside from a prospectus, which may be obtained from the Department of Labor upon request, and certain notices given to the press.

References.—A statement concerning the organization appears in The Survey for May 26, 1917 (v. 38: 195), under the title "Federal enlistment of boys for farms."

143. University Extension.

What can be done by university extension divisions is shown by a mimeographed circular issued by the University extension division of the University of Wisconsin, entitled "War emergency service available through the university extension division." This may be obtained from the University Extension Division, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

The circular enumerates the equipment in employees and appliances available for war work, and outlines the services

that can be rendered in distributing information, making surveys, or taking a special census, training instructors in relief and other work, conserving public health, replacing nurses, etc., looking after welfare of soldiers and sailors in training and service camps. Enumerates the services which can be rendered by individual instructors and professors in special intensive instruction, translation, etc.

See also an article in New York Times, April 19, 1917 (p. 15, col. 4).

144. Visé, Division of.

A division of the Committee on public information, whose duty it is to read the daily, weekly, and monthly publications, and the telegraphic agencies. See Public information, committee on. (112)

145. War Legislation, Foreign Countries.

The Bulletin de Statistique et de Législation Comparée, published monthly by the French ministry of finance, contains the laws and regulations, with special reference to finance, commerce, foodstuffs, etc., passed by the principal foreign countries. The Bulletin is published by the Imprimerie Nationale, Paris. Price, 20 francs per year.

The Italian ministry of agriculture, industry, and commerce in Series II of the Annali del Credito e della Previdenza began in 1914 the publication of a number of volumes containing the emergency legislation relating to the finance and economics of the belligerent countries. The volume for Italy appears as N. 10, Anno 1914, and the volume for Austria as N. 13, Anno 1915. Volumes for France, England, and Germany are announced in course of publication.

146. War Legislation, Belgium.

The laws, decrees, etc., relating to war have been published by the Belgian Government under the title "Recueil des lois, arrêtés royaux et mesures diverses nécessités par l'état de guerre, 2 août, 1914–19 février, 1915." Two supplements have been published which cover the dates February–December, 1915. These are printed in Le Havre by Impr. du "Havre éclair" and Impr. du Moniteur belge, respectively, and are for sale at 3 francs each.

147. War Legislation, Canada.

The Canadian Government, under the title "Copies of Proclamations, Orders in Council, and Documents Relating to the European War" (with supplements), has published a collec-

tion complete to June 30, 1916, of the various governmental decrees and laws called forth by the war. The original volume and "First Supplement" were published in 1915, the "Second Supplement" in 1916, and the "Third Supplement" in 1917. These may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada. Price on application.

148. War Legislation, France.

The laws and regulations passed in consequence of the war have been collected and published by the law firm Dalloz in Paris under the title "Guerre de 1914; documents officiels." Fourteen parts are now available covering the dates July 31, 1914, to November 15, 1916. These can be obtained from the publisher at 2 francs per volume.

Two volumes of a series edited by F. Phily called "Jurisprudence spéciale et législation de la guerre 1914–15" have already appeared. The first volume contains in alphabetical order all the decisions rendered by all the tribunals of France relating to moratorium, leases, etc., the second volume contains a list of all the official documents, such as laws, decrees, circulars, and orders which have appeared in the Journal officielle. These are for sale by the publishers, Recueil Phily, Paris, at 3 francs each.

Another collection, with the title "Législation de guerre 1914–17," under the editorship of A. Saillard, is also in course of publication. Eighteen brochures have already appeared and can be obtained from the publishers, Berger-Levrault, Paris, at prices ranging from 50 centimes to 3 francs.

149. War Legislation, Germany.

The more important laws, ordinances, and decrees passed in Germany and Prussia are given in a semiofficial publication being printed by the publishing house of Carl Heymann, Berlin, under the title "Die Kriegs-notgesetze nebst den Ausführungsbestimmungen des Bundesrats und des preussischen Handelsministers." Twenty parts have been printed, extending from September, 1914, to July, 1916. These can be obtained from the publisher, prices ranging from 1 mark to 1.80 marks.

A number of articles by Charles H. Huberich and Richard King summarizing the emergency legislation of Germany have appeared in the Solicitors' Journal and Weekly Reporter, London. See the issues for October 31, November 7, 14, 21, December 12, 1914; April 3, 10, July 3, 15, 1915; December 30, 1916; and January 13, 1917.

150. War Legislation, Great Britain.

The British Government has published several collections of emergency legislation under the editorship of Alexander Pulling. The first volume was issued in September, 1914, with the title "Manual of emergency legislation comprising all acts of Parliament, proclamations, orders, etc., passed and made in consequence of the war to September 30, 1914" (price, 4 shillings). This has been supplemented by four numbers, Supplement No. 1, Supplement No. 2 (which incorporates Supplement No. 1), comes down to December 5, 1914 (price, 1s. 10d.); Supplement No. 3 to April 30, 1915 (2s. 11d.); and Supplement No. 4 to August 31, 1915 (2s. 11d.).

The material relating to financial matters down to June 4, 1915, has been abstracted from the Manual and the supplements and issued separately as a financial edition of the Manual (price, 1s. 4d.).

The first edition of the "Defence of the realm acts and regulations" came down to July 31, 1915. This was later revised to February 15, 1916, and a second edition was revised to May 23, 1916. The first edition of the "Defence of the realm manual" was revised to July 28, 1916; the second enlarged edition came down to November 30, 1916, and the third enlarged edition, the latest to date, comes down to February 28, 1917, and comprises 537 pages (price, 5s.).

A monthly edition of the "Defence of the realm regulations" is now being published, beginning with January, 1917, the latest issue at hand coming down to April 30, 1917 (price, 6d. each).

All of the above-mentioned publications can be obtained from T. Fisher Unwin, London, W. C., at the prices indicated.

The Board of Trade Journal, London, publishes each week Government notices respecting trade, and the Solicitor's Journal and Weekly Reporter, London, gives each week the text of the Orders in Council, regulations, etc.

The regulations of officials acting under the emergency laws, such as the food controller, etc., are printed in the official publication "Statutory rules and orders," and the general provisions of these orders are given currently in the Board of Trade Journal. In the Harvard Law Review for May, 1917, page 663, there is an article by E. Wambaugh, "War emergency legislation—a general view."

Howard D'Egville brought together the emergency legislation of the colonies, and it was published in 1916 by the United Kingdom branch of the Empire parliamentary association under

the title, "The Empire and the war. Summary of emergency legislation passed by the parliaments of the Empire in consequence of the war." (Price 2s. 6d.)

151. War Legislation, Italy.

The Italian Government, through the ministry of foreign affairs, is publishing a number of volumes relating to the emergency legislation, under the title "Raccolta di disposizioni legislative e regolamentari emanate dal R. governo durante l' atuale conflitto internazionale per cura del Cav. Sabino Rinella." Seven numbers are so far available, which cover the dates from May, 1915, to September, 1916. These are published by the Libreria Bocca, Rome, at prices ranging from 65 centimes to 1 lira 35 centimes.

The following publication has also been noted: "Prima raccolta completa delle leggi eccezionali (non militari) emanate in Italia dal 4 agosto [1914] al 31 gennaio 1916," published in Rome. Three volumes have already appeared, at 2 lira 15 centimes per volume. (See also 145.)

152. War Profits.

A statement showing the profits of 42 corporations in the United States, 1913–1916, is printed in the Congressional Record for May 18, 1917. It purports to come from the "American Committee on War Finance," 60 Broadway, New York. The names of the members of the committee are appended to the statement.

The opinions of a number of prominent business men on "Real patriotism *v.* War profits" are given in The Annalist, March 12, 1917, page 364.

153. War Relief Commission.

Headquarters.—61 Broadway, New York City.

Organization and membership.—The War Relief Commission was established by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1914. The members of the commission are: Wickliffe Rose, chairman; Jerome D. Greene, secretary; Warwick Greene, director; Ernest P. Bicknell, Henry James, jr., Eliot Wadsworth, Jeremiah Smith, jr., Frederic C. Walcott, William J. Donovan, Edward R. Stoever, Wallace C. Sabine, Reginald C. Foster.

Function.—To give aid to noncombatant sufferers in Belgium and elsewhere in the war zone by gifts of money and supplies to organizations such as the American Red Cross and the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which were already on the ground. and also to work independently along the same lines.

In addition the commission helps the Y. M. C. A. in its work among the soldiers, both in Europe and in America.

Publications.—The Annual Report of the War Relief Commission for 1914–15 is incorporated in the annual report of the Rockefeller Foundation for 1915. The 1915–16 report has not been issued as yet. The expenditures for the year ending December 31, 1916, have been issued, however, in a quarterly pamphlet, entitled "The Rockefeller Foundation," dated March 19, 1917.

References.—See articles "Noble relief work" in the Outlook for October 20, 1915, volume 111, pages 391–392; "Rockefeller Foundation Report for 1914–15," in Educational Review, December, 1915, volume 50, pages 537–540; and "Appropriations made by the Rockefeller Foundation," in School and Society, May 12, 1917, volume 5, page 555.

154. War Risk Insurance, Bureau of.

Headquarters.—Treasury Building, Washington, D. C. Director, William C. De Lanoy.

On September 2, 1914, Congress authorized the establishment of a Bureau of War-Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department. The act establishing it is to be found in the Statutes at Large, Sixty-third Congress, second session, volume 38, part 1, chapter 293, pages 711–712. It is issued separately also under the title "War-Risk Insurance Laws and Instructions" and sold by the Superintendent of Documents for 5 cents. (38) The bureau was created to insure American vessels against war losses.

Two reports have been issued covering the following dates, September 2, 1914–November 30, 1915, December 1, 1915–November 30, 1916. These may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents for 5 cents each. (38)

Reference on war-risk insurance will be found in "List of references on Europe and international politics," published by the Library of Congress in 1914, and sent free to libraries only. Copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents for 15 cents. (38)

Hearings on the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance were held before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives. These throw light on the workings of the bureau. Printed copies may be obtained only through a Member of Congress.

155. Waste Prevention, Great Britain.

The first report of the National War Savings Committee (issued as Command 8516 of session 1917) describes the work done

in saving unnecessary expenditures and preventing waste of resources. The committee gave much assistance in the recent war-loan campaign and is now aiding the food controller.

156. Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

Headquarters.—1814 N. Street NW, The Play House Club and Theater, Washington, D. C.

Origin.—The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense was created by the Government on April 21, 1917.

Membership.—Is as follows: Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman; Mrs. Philip H. Moore, St. Louis, president of the National Council of Women; Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles, California, president of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs; Miss Maude Wetmore, Rhode Island, chairman of the National League for Woman's Service; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, New York, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Illinois, member Woman's Democratic League for Wilson; Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Boston, second vice president National American Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, Georgia, president of the National Society of Colonial Dames; Miss Ida M. Tarbell, New York; Miss Agnes Nestor, Illinois, vice president International Glove Workers' Union.

Function.—The Council of National Defense, under which the woman's committee operates, was created by Congress in August, 1916. According to the text of the bill authorizing the council, the purpose is "the coordination of industries and resources for the national security and welfare." Among other powers of the council is that of creating committees to assist in carrying out this work, the members of these committees to serve without compensation.

The woman's committee was organized to coordinate the rapidly multiplying agencies through which women were preparing to aid in the national defense. Its business is to make available for national service the whole woman's power of the country, in the same way that the Committee on Transportation of the Council of National Defense is making available all of the railroads.

The committee sits in Washington. Its headquarters are 1814 N Street NW., the Play House Club and Theater turned over to the Government, rent free, by its owner, Mrs. Henrietta Halliday, for the period of the war.

Divisions of the Woman's Committee have been, or are being, formed in all of the States. At the head of each State division is a permanent committee composed of representatives from the

woman organizations of the States willing to cooperate with the National Government in defense work. This committee continues during the war and directs the activities of the units in the States which are rapidly forming.

The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense has been created as a channel through which the various committees, bureaus, and commissions of the Government can send to all of the women of the country their requests, their advice, and their information. The national committee is in constant touch with the various governmental activities so that its communications are at once prompt and authoritative.

The chief departments of the committee's present work are: National registration for service. Relief, home and foreign, under Red Cross direction. The food problem in all of its phases of production, conservation, and thrift. Education. Conservation of health and welfare of children. Protection of women workers. Courses of study for clubs and individuals on women and children in war. These departments of work will be extended as the needs for woman's service develop with the war.

157. Women in the War. Great Britain.

For a survey of the effects of the war on the women of Great Britain from the beginning of the war to July, 1916, see "Labour, finance, and the war, being the results of inquiries, arranged by the section of economic science and statistics of the British Association for the Advancement of Science during the years 1915 and 1916," edited by A. W. Kirkaldy. London, New York, etc., Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons (Ltd.), 1916, 3s. 6d.; $1.25; and "Women's war work," issued by the War Office of Great Britain, September, 1916. This latter deals with the trades and processes in which women are successfully employed in temporary replacement of men. It gives, first, an alphabetical index of trades (including agriculture); second, a detailed list of processes; third, a list of munitions work and a list of processes.

For a general survey, from the beginning of the war to the present time, see Bulletin No. 223 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment of women and juveniles of Great Britain during the war, April, 1917." This deals with the reports of the British health of munition workers' committee, on which two women served. It includes all trades but agriculture. It is not indexed. The bulletin can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents at 15 cents. (38)

The first effect of the war among women was industrial depression. By September, 1914, nearly a quarter of a million women had lost employment. The Board of Trade Labour Gazette called attention to the fact in its articles, "Unemployment among women," in the issues of March, 1914, and February, 1915, and in an article, "Employment among women," in the issue of March, 1915. As early as August 20, 1914, the president of the local government board (Herbert Samuel) had appointed a standing committee composed entirely of women "to consider and . . . report upon schemes for the provision of work for women and girls unemployed on account of the war." This "Central committee on women's employment" issued an interim report, with appendices (Papers by command, Cd. 7484), carrying the work through January, 1915. It is significant that the report is negligible on the subjects of agriculture and munitions.

The Board of Trade issued two detailed reports, October, 1914, and December, 1914 (Papers by command, Cd. 7703 and Cd. 7755; prices, 6d. and 2½d., Wyman & Sons), in both of which it touched upon the industrial depression among women.

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